The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,138.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
———— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
———— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
———— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
———— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... „ 2 8
Third Ditto .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Colombo	11
„ Carwar	4	„ Galle	12
„ Mangalore	5	„ Negapatam	14
„ Cannanore	6	„ Madras	16
„ Calicut	6	„ Coconada	18
„ Beypore	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



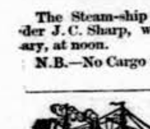
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
		Mar.		Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

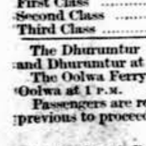


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "Martaban," 600 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 9th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.		To Bhownuggur.	
First Class	Rs. 5	0	Rs. 7	0
Second Class	„ 3	8	„ 4	0
Deck	„ 1	8	„ 2	0
Horses	„ 4	0	„ 5	0
Carriages	„ 4	0	„ 6	0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.



THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

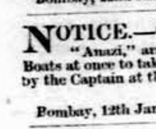
Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)



THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, on Board the Ship "Arctic," superfine Swedish Steel Iron, in bars of different sizes, about ten tons in weight. For price, &c., apply to

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,

Bombay, 22nd January 1869. No. 9, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1869. Agents of Ship "Anazi."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship "City of Brussels"

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .... Rs. 750 0

A Dougall's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGH COURT. In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Thuckur Doongursee Vussonjee, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Bhatia Inhabitant, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that an application for Probate of the above Will has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Ladka Vuhu, Widow of the said Doongursee Vussonjee, deceased.—Dated this 26th day of January 1869.

THACKER & CHALK,
Applicant's Proctors.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS. { Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.

FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES. { Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.

FOR WEDDINGS. { Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols, &c.

FOR MOURNING. { Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves, &c.

FOR INFANTS. { Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores, Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 24.

Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the form of address necessary with the new message forms. It is therefore laid down that whatever is written by the sender as signature is to be charged for, but it is perfectly optional with the sender to omit from this signature either his designation or the initials or surnames which he may usually employ.

Example.

Colonel Jones at Cawnpore sends a message to Smith at Benares. The following would be the form of address :—
To Benares from Cawnpore.
To Smith.
Then the body of the message.

Then the signature, which may be simply "Jones" is so written, or Jones with any number of initials or affixes just as is written by the sender. The real *surname* of the sender must, however, invariably be given; on this point he is allowed no option but as above explained, he need not add to it either prefix or affix unless he pleases.

The names of a person who signs a message by procuration for another need not be transmitted or charged for, but the authority for so signing may be required if any doubt is entertained on the subject.

Tenders of messages should, however, be warned that the chances of their being correctly delivered depends entirely upon the clearness of the address, and that in reducing the number of words to a minimum, they may be overstepping the limits of safety.

D. G. ROBINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

WITH reference to the above Circular, which comes into force on the 1st February 1869, it is particularly requested that senders of messages will be careful to write their signatures in a legible manner.

W. R. BROOKE,
Superintendent Telegraphs Bombay Division.

Government Telegraph Department, Bombay, 26th Jan. 1869.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

CALCUTTA, 22nd December 1868.

From the 1st February 1869, all messages received into a Telegraph Office for despatch, must be stamped to the full value for all demands.

Introduction of Stamps from 1st February 1869.

2. Telegraph Stamps will be procurable at all Telegraph Stations in any quantities, and at Civil Treasuries in quantities of the value of not less than Rs. 5 of labels at one time, provided that the quantity sold shall not include less than Rs. 10 worth of any particular value of Stamps.

Stamps procurable at Telegraph Offices and Civil Treasuries.

3. Telegrams can be sent from out-stations by post, but they must be enclosed in registered covers. At Stations where Telegraph Stamps are not procurable, they may be paid for by Postage Stamps at the rate of 17 annas to the rupee. In such cases the Post Office registration receipt will take the place of the Ordinary Telegraph receipt. If any telegram be received insufficiently stamped, it will be returned bearing to the sender.

Telegrams for transmission from Non-Telegraph Stations, where Telegraph Stamps are not available, may be paid for in Postage Stamps.

4. Telegraph Stamps are double headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the money), and the lower half shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepared.

The form of Stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to the Government.

5. Proper forms on which to write Telegrams are available at all Telegraph Stations gratis for message written at the office or sale at the following rates :—

Forms on which to write messages procurable at all Telegraph Stations.

Per 100	Rs. 1	2	0
„ 50	„ 0	10	0
„ 25	„ 0	6	0
„ 12	„ 0	3	0

These forms will shortly be obtainable at the same rates at all Treasuries.

6. The senders of Telegrams must be careful to affix their Stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message, and to see that the Stamps are defaced with the Office Stamp which carries the name of the Office and date.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the forms, upper half on the receipt, lower half on the message.

7. Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, will not be accepted.

Stamps cut in two will not be accepted.

8. For rates of charge, See Notification on revised Tariff of the 20th September 1868.

9. Skeleton Maps of India, showing the Telegraph Lines and Stations are procurable at most Telegraph Offices at eight annas each.

D. G. ROBINSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

WITH reference to the above, it is optional for the sender of a message to purchase Stamps and stamp the telegram himself, or to pay the money to the Telegraph Master or Receiving Clerk, who will apply the stamps.

W. R. BROOKE,
Superintendent Telegraphs Bombay Division.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POPULAR ONE VOLUME NOVELS.

	Rs.	
Old Sir Douglas, by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton	4	8
Lost and saved, by do.	3	12
A Noble Life, by author of John Halifax	3	12
Christian's Mistake, by ditto	3	4
John Halifax Gentleman	3	12
Chas Reade's Never too late to Mend	3	12
———— Cloister and Hearth	3	12
———— Double Marriage	3	0
———— Love me little, Love me long	3	0
Whyte Melville's Cerise	4	8
———— Brookes of Bridlemere	4	8
———— Good for Nothing	4	8
———— Queen's Maries	4	8
———— Holmby House	3	12
———— General Bounce	3	12
———— Digby Grand	3	12
———— Kate Coventry	3	12
———— Interpreter	3	12
Henry Kingsley's Geoffrey Hamlyn	4	8
———— Ravenshoe	4	8
Chas Kingsley's Hypatia	3	8
———— Alton Locke	3	8
Trollope's Small House at Allington	4	8
———— Framley Parsonage	3	12
———— Three Clerks	3	12
Mrs. H. Wood's East Lynne	4	8
———— Channings	4	8
———— Trevlyn Hold	4	8
———— Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles	4	8
———— Lady Adelaide's Oath	4	8
———— Shadow of Ashlydyat	4	8
Agnes; by Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, in English	3	12
Sam Slick's Old Judge	3	0
Miss Braddon's Aurora Floyd	2	12
———— Lady Audley's Secret	2	12
———— Eleanor's Victory	2	12
———— John Marchmont's Legacy	2	12
———— Only a Clod	2	12
———— Lady's Mile	2	12
———— John Dunbar	2	12
———— Charlotte's Inheritance	2	12
Thackeray's Pendennis	4	8
———— Newcomes	5	4
———— Virginians	5	4
———— Vanity Fair	5	4
———— Philip	4	8
———— Miscellanies, 4 Vols. each	4	8
Evan Harrington, by George Meredith	4	8
Smedley's Frank Fairligh	2	12
———— Lewis Arundel	3	0
Warren's Miscellanies	3	0
Felix Hall, the Radical, by author of Adam Bede	2	12
Silas Marner, the Weaver, by ditto	1	12
The Daisy Chain	1	12
The Moors and the Fens, by F. G. Trafford	4	8
Lever's Harry Lorrequer	3	0
———— Jack Hinton	3	12
———— O'Donoghue	3	12
———— Luttrell of Arran	3	12
Tom Cringle's Log	3	12
	1	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE
OF
EXTRA GRAVITY.
FIRST SELECTION FOR
PAYNE & Co.
(Bottled by H. STONE & Co., London.)
Just landed from the
"ROBINSON CRUSOE"
a shipment of this celebrated
PALE INDIA ALE, EXTRA GRAVITY.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the first shipment of the above celebrated Beer our Bombay House has received, and in doing so it affords us much gratification to state that it is quite equal in quality to the Importations of our Firm in Calcutta. Our experience in Calcutta as importers of Beer, extending over half a century, warrant us in the assertion that Bass's Beer is undoubtedly the best imported. In Calcutta we have tried all Brewers and all Bottlers, and the result is that after giving each a fair trial we have come to the conclusion that

BASS'S BEER FOR INDIA

is mostly to be depended upon.

Our Importations will therefore be confined to THIS BRAND bottled by

Messrs. H. STONE & Co., London,
and
Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS,
Brook Street, Hanover Square.

(For the latter we are Sole Agents in Bombay.)

The shipment we now offer is bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Those bottled by Foster & Sons are daily expected Ex

"PRINCE ALFRED,"
"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE,"
"ROYAL SOVEREIGN,"
AND
"DILBHUR,"

As they arrive notice will be given.

PRICE.

Original Casks 4 Dozen Quarts Rs. 6-8 per Dozen—Cash.
Opened and Examined Quarts Rs. 7-0 per Dozen—Cash.

☞ One dozen may be had for CASH, but NEW accounts cannot be opened for any quantity less than one Cask.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.
EXTRA GRAVITY,
BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

FOR MESSES—Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.
FOR FAMILIES—Kilderkins.

The Beer in Wood is quite equal in Quality to that in Bottle.
Every Cask is tasted and filled to the Bung
in our Godowns before despatch.

PAYNE & Co.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.
London	George Street, Mansion House.
Paris	Rue de Bonde.
Wine Districts	Coblentz.
	Moselle.
	Frankfort O. M.
	Epernay.
	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided to the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

☞ The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand :—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15 0	X	Sound ordinary Wine .... Rs.	13 0
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
		Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates	

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18 0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
*32 0	White Port, the produce of the White Grape, it is delicate and mellow	28 0

MARSALA.

*16 0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14 0
*18 0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to India and home again and re-shipped to Bombay.	16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

Daily expected by the vessels named in next column.

CHAMPAGNE	6	Brands.
MOSELLES	4	do.
HOCKS STILL	10	do.
HOCKS SPARKLING	2	do.
CLARETS	9	do.
STILL MOSELLES	4	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

Just landed.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

PAYNE and COMPANY,
(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle,
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

The Wines marked with an Asterisk (*) in our Advertisement are daily expected. Further shipments of a general assortment of Wines, including Wines in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter Casks, Double Magnums and Single Magnums of Champagne, &c., have been advised as under :—

"Prince Oscar."	"Cyclone."
"Khorasan."	"Melrose."
"Merwanjee Framjee."	"Dilbhur."
"Benvoirlich."	"Ferdinand Minnie."
"British Monarch."	"British Sovereign," and
"City of Madras."	"Prince Alfred."

N.B.—As the shipments come forward they will be duly announced.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following Terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s. .... per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s. .... „
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s. .... „
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s. .... „
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s. .... „
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s. „
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s. .... „
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s. .... „
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s. .... „

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations—See separate circular.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

LONDON HOTEL.

No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

CLEARANCE SALE of TREACHER & Co.'s SURPLUS and SOILED STOCK.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will continue to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION (without reserve) this day at TREACHER & Co.'s Fort Premises, a large quantity of MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, reserved from the recent transfer of the Company's (Fort) business to their new premises, opposite; consisting of

Bagatelle Tables, new and in complete condition.	Flower Vases.
Albums, in Morocco and Russia.	Billiard Tables, Miniature.
Soaps, fancy and household.	Real Meerschaum Pipes.
Lamps, of various descriptions.	Europe Provisions of all kinds.
Fancy Work Boxes.	Fancy Desks.
Port Wine, fine old.	Fancy Goods and Articles of Vertu.
Beer, Aitkins', Tennent's, and Worthington's, a large quantity.	Brandy, Jeucquoul Freres'
Bird Cages.	Stout Porter, by Barclay & Perkins, Guinness, and Tennent.
Shower Baths.	Courier Bags.
Table Mats.	Coffee Pots.
Sarsaparilla.	Butter Coolers.
Collodions, Positive and Negative, by Thomas Ponting, and others.	Cigar Cases.
	Clocks.
	Glass Cupboards and Show Cases.

Cutler's Claret, Blue Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Yellow Capsule.
Cutler's Claret, Yellow Capsule.
Cutler's Nonpareil Champagne.

And a large variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

WANTED.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "F. E." No. 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucas. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, two commodious Bungalows on the Bandora Hill, with Out-houses, Stables, &c., (formerly the Property of J. C. Ibbs, Esq., of the Indian Navy), commanding a desirable and an excellent view and open sea-breeze. For rent and particulars apply to C. & J. HORMUSJEE, at their Office, under the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, in Apollo Street.

Bombay, 14th January 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

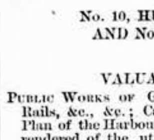
Tanna, 15th January 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

MOULE and Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS, as also Fittings that can easily be adapted to existing accommodation in private Houses, are to be obtained at the Godowns of the undersigned, who are empowered to take Contracts from Hospitals and Public Offices; fittings such as are now almost universally adopted in Barracks and Latrines in England. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co,

Dean Lane, Bombay.



ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

VALUABLE WORKS FOR SALE.

Public Works of Great Britain, consisting of Railways, Rails, &c., &c.; Cast Iron Bridges; Iron and Gas Works; Plan of the Harbour and Port of London, &c., &c.;—the whole rendered of the utmost utility to the Civil Engineer, &c. Edited by F. W. Simms, C. E., 153 Plates. 2nd edition, 1846. —Price, cash Rs. 50.

Harbours.—The Theory, Formation, and Construction of British and Foreign Harbours, with 123 engravings. By Sir John Rennie, C. E. 2 vols.—Price, cash Rs. 150.

Atlas.—Philips' Imperial Library Atlas. Edited by W. Hughes, F.R.G.S.; with Index. 1864.—Price, cash Rs. 30.

Iron Bridges.—A complete treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridge construction, including from foundations in three parts —theoretical, practical, and descriptive. Illustrated by numerous examples drawn to a large scale. By W. Humber, &c. 2nd edition 1864. One volume text and one of plates.—Rs. 100

Iron Bridges and Girders.—A practical treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges and Girders, as applied to Railway structures, and to buildings generally, &c. By W. Humber, &c. —Rs. 31½.

Hydraulics.—Lowell Hydraulic Experiments: being a selection from experiments on Hydraulic Motors, on the flow of water over weirs, in open canals of uniform rectangular section, &c., made at Lowell, Massachusetts, by J. B. Francis, C. E. 2nd edition, 1868, revised and enlarged. 23 engravings.—Rs. 40.

Irrigation in Southern Europe; being the report of a tour of inspection of the Irrigation Works of France, Spain, and Italy, undertaken in 1867-68 for the Government of India, by Lieut. C. C. Scott Moncrieff, R. E. With an Appendix.—Rs. 22½.

Ship-Building, in Iron and Steel. By E. J. Reed, C. B., Chief Constructor of the Navy.—Rs. 22½.

Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture—historical, theoretical, and practical. New edition 1867. Half bound.—Rs. 41½.

Cresy's Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering.—Rs. 31½.

Riddell's the Carpenter and Joiner, and elements of handrailing. With 32 plates.—Rs. 15¾.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. 3 vols.—Rs. 70.

Electricity, Magnetism, Galvanism, &c.—Scientific researches in connection with. By W. Sturgeon.—Rs. 15¾.

Hints on Household Taste in Furniture, &c. By C. L. Eastlake, Architect.—Rs. 13½.

Arboriculture—or a practical treatise on Raising and Managing Forest Trees, and on the profitable extension of the Woods and Forests of Great Britain. By J. Grigor.—Rs. 8.

Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By J. Merrifield and H. Evers.—Rs. 10½.

Self-aid Cyclopædia for self-taught students, comprising general drawing; architectural, mechanical, and engineering drawing; ornamental drawing and design; mechanics and mechanism; and the steam engine. By R. S. Burn.—Rs. 8.

SPONS' DICTIONARY of ENGINEERING, CIVIL, MECHANICAL, MILITARY and NAVAL, with TECHNICAL TERMS in FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and ITALIAN.

The following are among the special subjects treated of :—Labour-saving Machinery employed in the different Industrial Pursuits; Steam and the Steam-engine; the Mining and Working of Iron, Coal, Silver, Gold, and Copper; Casting and Founding; Iron Shipbuilding; Construction of Reservoirs, Storage of Water; Irrigation, Sewage, Waterworks; Harbours, Locks, and Canals; Ordnance and War Material; Railway Engineering; Building; Practical Mechanics, Hydraulics; Telegraphy, Electro-Metallurgy; Docking Ships; Gearing and Mechanical Movements; Ventilation of Mines; Damming, Boring, and Blasting; Strength and Properties of the Materials of Construction; Iron Bridges, Roofs, and Girders; &c., &c., &c.

Articles on these subjects will receive careful attention from professional Engineers of the highest order, who have made particular branches of Engineering their peculiar study, while the whole will be under the control of an Editor of great experience.

The work will be completed in about 60 Numbers, containing many thousand Engravings.

Each Number will consist of 32 pages, Super-royal 8vo.

☞ Subscribers' names registered by the undersigned. Every twelve numbers to be paid for in advance; Rs. 9 in Bombay, and Rs. 9¾ from Outstations.

The first number has just been published. Specimen Part can be seen at our Rooms. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 20th January 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Dean Lane, Bombay.
Importers and Exporters of Wines, Spirits, and Liquors.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street, Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars. Agencies—Paris—Pau—Bagneres de Bigore—Bagneres de Luchon—Cannes—Nice—Biarritz—San Remo—Hyeres—Dieppe—Brussels.

Representatives

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of Messes, General Merchants, and European Residents of Western India, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Our business in Europe has for upwards of Fifty Years been confined to the Wine trade, and, being importers on the London and Bordeaux markets, we are in the best position to meet the requirements of the Indian public.

We subjoin our List of Selected Wines for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Clarets.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	„ 22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	„ 18-8,	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	„ 15-8,	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	„ 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	„ 22	

Very choice Burgundies—Red and White.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest Dry Champagnes that can be shipped.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil	ditto	„ 32	„ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto	ditto	„ 27	„ 14-8

German Wines.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Muscatel Sparkling Hock or Moselle Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	...

Specially selected Sherries for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

Ports.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruity	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	„ 24	8 14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been imitated

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

Liqueurs.

The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

Our Terms for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .... Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SHERRY.

By direct Importation from Xeres.

Mr. N. has the pleasure to recommend a new consignment of his

SHERRY OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Pale, dry, rich flavoured and fine aroma, an excellent Dinner Wine.

Each bottle bears Mr. N.'s Brand in Red Seal at Rs. 24 per dozen—Nett Cash. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved, with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls and Fancy do. do. in case, with Cherry-wood Stem. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM and AMBER CHEROOT HOLDERS, in great variety.

J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.

Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture.
Do. Imperial.
Do. Latakia.
Do. Bird's Eye.
Do. Oronoko.
Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
Honeydew Cavendish.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS.

Just received a fresh consignment of real Manilla Cigars and Cheroots,—excellent brand.

Havanna Cigars at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per 100.
Cigarettes „ 6 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,

Manufactured expressly for Mr. Neuberg, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Pondicherry Cheroots, made under the superintendence of the principal supplier at Pondicherry.

Coconada Burma-shaped Cheroots.
Babington Coconada.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, Broad Cloth, Merino Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and, Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families, without frame. The above articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for alls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Native Insurance Company will be held at their Registered Office, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 1st February 1869 at 2 P.M., for the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st October 1868.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd instant to the 2nd February 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 22nd January, 1869.

NOTICES.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
Commencing at 4 P.M.; Doors open at 3, for
FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.
Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES,
AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS,

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN,
will delight and surprise all beholders.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,
DAN RICE,
will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE,
H. P. STEVENS,
as
THE FIRE KING.

FRIDAY, 29th JANUARY,
will be set apart for
NATIVE LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments :—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

SACRED CONCERT.

Patrons.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G. C. S. I.
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G. C. B, G. C. S. I.
COMMODORE SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, K.C.B.

Stewards.

HON'BLE B. H. ELLIS, C.S.
„ L. H. BAYLEY.
„ A. BROWN.
„ COL. W. F. MARRIOTT, C.S.I.
COL. H. D'O. TORRENS, C.B.
REV. W. MAULE.
G. S. V. FITZGERALD, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.

THE CONCERT will take place in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, February 3rd, at 9 o'clock P.M. The proceeds will be devoted to the Cathedral, Colaba, and Scotch Choirs.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Front Blocks......Rs. 10 | West Side......Rs. 7 | Side Blocks...Rs. 5

The plan of the seats can be seen at Messrs. Thacker, Vining, and Co., Rampart Row, where also Tickets can be had.

SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—(In Liquidation.)

શીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

सींद प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Buildings of the Sind Press Company (Limited) in liquidation :—

Two pairs patent coupled Steam Engines, fitted with 8 high and low pressure brass pumps, complete, with appurtenances, now lying in the premises of the Fort Press Company, in the Fort.

12 large dressed Stone Slabs for Presses.
20 do. do. for 2 pairs Engines.

One pucka-built Building situate at Kurrachee near the harbour, admeasuring 18,758 square yards, more or less, on which a local cess of Rs. 21¼ per year is payable to Government. The land is held from Government on lease for 99 years. For further particulars, apply to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Oct. 1868. Agents for the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the execution of masonry and earthwork in connection with certain works on the Bhore Ghaut Incline of the G. I. P. Railway.

Particulars of the work and form of Tender may be obtained, on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla, on and after the 26th instant.

Tenders to be addressed to the Agent, and endorsed "Bhore Ghaut Works," to be delivered on or before the 1st February next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 25th January 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level, Sundry lots of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Blocks, Iron work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines (one 14 and one 40 Horse Power) Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for Permanent Way, dressed stone and sundry other articles.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All lots to be removed within 7 days, or they will be resold and the Deposit forfeited.

The above can be inspected on application to Mr. George Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent on the Works, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received for lighting certain Streets in the Town with Kerosine Oil.

The lights to be kept burning from a quarter of an hour before Sunset till three quarters of an hour before Sunrise, every night, except on Moonlight nights.

The tenders should be at a monthly rate per light, which rate should include lighting, extinguishing, cleaning, and maintenance.

Sample lamps for the purpose of trial may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The names of the Streets proposed to be lighted, and the number of lights in each Street, and any other information relating to this contract, may be procured at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Tenders are to be made on printed form, which can be had on application to this office.

Tenders should be sent in to the Municipal Commissioner by the 31st instant.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 8th January 1869.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.—NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the Advertisement for lighting certain Streets in the Town with Kerosine Oil, dated the 8th January 1869, it is hereby announced that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended from the 20th up to the 31st January 1869; and that sample lamps for the purpose of trial may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAITES, Engineer in Charge,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo Street, Fort, 16th January 1869.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed to the Estate of Anne Maria Sparrow, Widow of the late James Joseph Sparrow, of the Bombay Civil Service, who died at No. 32, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, in the County of Middlesex, on or about the 8th day of July 1868, having been granted by the High Court of Bombay to Edward Macdougall Fogo, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Anne Maria Sparrow are required to send in their claims upon her Estate to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Remington & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before the 20th day of February next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Anne Maria Sparrow without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—

Dated the 19th January 1869. REMINGTON & Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the First Session of 1869 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 9th day of January 1869, and in the thirty-second year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. BHAU DAJI,
Sheriff.

NOTICES.

HAND SHADE CANDLESTICKS, in best Electro Plate, complete, with Glass Shades. Per pair Rs. 16.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CAUTION.—Water Filtration.—To prevent mistakes the public are informed that the latest patent filter in general use is the Danchell Patent Cistern Filter (patent sealed Sept. 29, 1863), which has superseded all others (vide Professor Frankland's reports to the Registrar-General, July, 1866, and Nov., 1867), insuring as it does a constant supply of the purest water without filling or any attention whatever. Can only be had in London of the General Water Purifying Company, and in Bombay of SOUNDY & Co.

Rampart Row.

STEAM EGG BOILER.—This is an Egg-shaped vessel capable of boiling four Eggs, supported on a tripod with Spirit Lamp underneath, and a Bird on top, which forms a handle to the cover. There is also a frame fitting inside in which the Eggs are placed, and a small measure to indicate the amount of water to be used.

The whole in rich Electro Silver Plate forms a handsome ornament for the table.

Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

JUST received a large and varied assortment of BINOCULARS.

Small Binocular covered with Russia Leather, in neat leather case. Rs. 15.

Medium size Binocular, with gilt mounts, in Leather case. Rs. 40.

Emperor's large Binocular, containing 12 lenses, in sling case. Rs. 80.

Emperor's double slide Binocular, in sling case. Rs. 84.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

Size.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; procelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

Soundy & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

Size.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BAND JOURNALS.
BOOSEY'S MILITARY BAND JOURNALS.

"Erin" Grand Fantasia on Ancient and Modern Irish Songs.

Galatea Waltz	Brunette.
Quadrille "Le Chateau a Toto"	Lamotte.
Grand Selection "Nabucodonosor"	Verdi.
Der Kleine Camerad Walzer	Basquit.
Feuer und Flamme Gallop	C. Faust.
Overture "Il Conte D'Essex"	Mercadante.
Selection Robinson Crusoe	Offenbach.
Deutsch Lieder Waltz	Zichrer.
Wildbad Eisenbuhn Gallop	Kuhner.
Potpourri La Part Du Diable	Auber.

Each Book Rupees 8-8. Cash with order.

Bombay, 26th January 1869. SOUNDY & Co.

MENDELSSOHN'S LIEDEROHNE WORTE, Books Nos. 7 and 8, Each Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of Soundy & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the Principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended .... Rs. 70

No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box .... Rs. 100

No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box .... Rs. 150

No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators, &c., &c., in Amboyna Box .... Rs. 225

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello: enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The tone of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of order, and rarely requires turning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on sale.

20 to 28 keys .... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from .... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Muiscal Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

NOTICE.—A Sale of returned Abyssinian Stores, such as Mill Stones Grinding Box Carts, Pumps, Scales, Brass Lotahs, Tools, &c., &c., will be held at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway, on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 25th and 27th instant.

Terms—Cash; the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, 23rd January 1869.

THOMAS BEAR'S
Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ ps	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1,290
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 39	Elphinstone Land	825
1,080,000	1,000	500	,,11-14	Do. New	340
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	410
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
337,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	320 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1120
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1490

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '?	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	Par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60 Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ive-and-a-hal per cent	112¾
Five per cent	108¼
Four per cent	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

CALCUTTA.—21st January, 1869.

The transactions reported in Government Securities were at the following rates :—4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 15,000 and under at Rs. 5-10 to 5-8 discount, and small pieces at Rs. 5-8 and 5-6 discount, 5½ per cents. three or four sales at Rs. 12-5 and 12-6 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 12-8 and 12-10.

The following transactions were reported in shares :—
Bank of Bengal shares, upwards of 30 at Rs. 1,690 each.
National Bank shares, at Rs. 140.
Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.
Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares, at Rs. 155.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 58.
Punjab Trading Co.'s shares, a good number price not stated.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 60
Bishnauth Tea Co.'s contributory shares at Rs. 25 discount per share.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 26th January 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee	235 to 237
Akote	235 to 237
Broach	228 to 230
Dhollera	240 to 242
Bhownuggur	240 to 242
Veeravul	215 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 236
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 256
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	230 to 232
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	268 to 270
Hingunghat	275 to 277
Broach	N.G. 268 to 270
Do.	M.G. 275 to 278

Ready sales 850 Candies. Market firm.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 16th January, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs. a. p.
Capital		56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	25,57,296 9 0	
Public Deposits at Branches	19,22,837 8 7	
		44,80,134 1 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		80,94,295 9 0
Cash Credits undrawn do.		8,80,959 0 11
Bank Notes outstanding		525 0 0
Post Bills		1,46,724 5 1
Reserve Fund		5,62,500 0 0
Rupees		192,90,138 0 7
ASSETS.		
Silver and Notes at Head Office	38,83,632 0 8	
Silver and Notes at Branches	50,04,719 0 7	
		88,88,351 0 10
Govt. Securities		18,76,918 1 6
Govt. Reserve, Cash	57,296 9 0	
Securities		
		57,296 9 0
Loans at Head Office and Branches		23,84,756 5 5
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches		7,40,025 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches		38,11,555 11 5
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches		2,15,818 6 2
Bills of Exchange do.		13,72,881 5 11
Due by other Banks		7,42,540 5 4
Rupees		192,90,138 0 7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—January 26.

Gibbard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.
Palmer, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—January 26

Johnstone, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on privilege leave, to Matheran.
Gibbard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Riddell, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Infantry, on duty, to Aurungabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26th January.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal. ,,
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Anne Laity Banfield	Sherris	Liverpool, Oct. 1.
	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 10.
	Tivoli	Loutitt	Liverpool, Sept. 25.
	Lady Celia	———	Newcastle.
	Dunkeld	Follett	Shields, Sept. 7.
	Kingdom of Fife	———	London, Sept. 20.
	Caloris	Looms	Singapore.
	Golden Eagle	———	Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Yeavering Bell	Peart	Cochin.
	Simone Stella	Arcard	Rangoon.
	General Havelock (s)	Hewitt	Madras.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.

The ship Chatham, Roe, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Alma, to Havre.
Ship Robinson Crusoe, to Havre.
Ship Water Witch, to Calcutta.
Brig Luteheemeepursad, to Malabar Coast, Cochin, and Colombo.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Galle, 25th, 5 p.m.—Steamer "Cashmere" sailed for Bombay.
Galle, 25th, 10 a.m.—Mail steamer "Candia" from Calcutta anchored.
Bushire, 25th, 10 a.m.—Mail steamer "Mahratta", from Lingah arrived.

CALCUTTA.
DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21	Candia (s)	———
	Glengyle (s)	———
	Odin	———

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Jan. 21 Jacques Seurin ......Martin ......Pondicherry.
Rene d' Arijore ......Northern Port in sight.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21 Cashmere (s) ......Dickinson ......Bombay.
GovernorHigginson(s) Matthews ......Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Galle, 26th, 9 a.m.—Weather calm and fine, thermometer 81.
Tuticorin, 25th, 9 a.m.—Light N. winds, thermometer 81, weather fair.
Paumben, 26th, 12 noon.—Wind N. N. W., weather fine, thermometer 83, barometer 30·35.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 30th Jan., at 2 p.m. ; the after-packet at 3 p.m. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 p.m. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 p.m.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday	Jan. 30	Saturday	Mar. 13
,,	Feb. 6	,,	,, 20
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 27
,,	,, 20	,,	Apr. 3
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 10
,,	Mar. 6	,,	,, 17

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 22nd Jan., at 9 a.m. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 a.m. Registered letters will be received until 6 p.m. of the previous day.

Friday	Feb. 5	Friday	Mar. 19
,,	,, 19	,,	Apr. 2
,,	Mar. 5	,,	,, 16

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 a.m. on the following dates ; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Apr. 16
,,	Mar. 19	,,	May. 14

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
Overland Mail	Jan. 30th.	2 p.m.	3 p.m.
China Mail	Feb. 5th.	9 a.m.	10 a.m.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	Feb. 19th.	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table comes into operation on and after the 28th instant, and will remain in force until further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 a.m.	10 a.m.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, for S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	7 a.m.	5 p.m. previous day.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Sholapore, the Deccan, and for Ahmednuggur, and Seroor	7 p.m.	5 p.m.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 a.m.	5 p.m. previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 a.m.	

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 a.m., and from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—January 24th, at No. 3, Sassoon's Buildings, the wife of Mr. R. Brown, Plumber, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

RIND—January 14th, at Landour, the wife of Captain M. McNeil Rind, 107th Regiment, prematurely of a son, still-born.
BRANDER—January 19th, at Morar, Gwalior, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Mangles J. Brander, of a daughter.
GEORGE—January 20th, at Saharunpore, the wife of R. J. George, Esq., C. E., of a son.

NOTICE.

From Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of The Bombay Gazette will be transferred to Mr. George Street, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1869.

At length the Bench of Justices have passed a resolution giving needful support to the prayer of the Municipal Commissioner for an Independent Inquiry by a Government Commission into the system and administration of the Municipality. Mr. Crawford himself, we are glad to know, supported Mr. Currey's resolution. Although his action comes somewhat late, we accept it as further public proof of Mr. Crawford's desire, already officially expressed, to have the proposed investigation ; we accept it, moreover, as a response to the earnest appeal we made a few days since, and as a justification of the strong line we deemed it needful to adopt. The onus of refusing to institute what public and private opinion, and the formal resolution of the Bench demands, now rests with the Government of Bombay ; and we shall wait with as much patience as prudence may permit, the result of its mature deliberation. Upon the necessity of the policy indicated so respectfully, yet so firmly in the resolution, we have probably said enough, and we are ready to believe that if the Government will take an impartial view of the past history and multiplied embarrassments of the Municipality, it can only come to a conclusion in accordance with our suggestions and the formally expressed opinion of the Bench. But it must be well understood that there will be no satisfaction and no guarantee for the future unless the enquiry is "thorough," and carried conscientiously forward with the express object of recommending measures to place "the Municipality on a proper footing with the least possible delay."

From this point of view we should regret that the words of the resolution may be held to exclude a report upon the constitution of the Bench, did we not remember that a judicious Commission may find, in the phrase "changes which are necessary in the Municipal Act," ample warrant for the expression of well-considered opinions on the present curiously-devised scheme of Municipal Government. A serious consideration of the question will show that our perplexities, irregularities, deficits, chronic borrowings, and general feebleness may be traced, in great part, to an assembly, cumbrous and uncertain in its operation, fluctuating in quantity and quality, scarcely of the same mind for three months, and possessing great apparent, but very little real power, either of initiation, assent, or control : an assembly whose very committees are illegal bodies, existing merely on sufferance ; yet whose responsibilities, as a rude representation of tax-payers, and as trustees of large property, are so great. But the Bench anomaly should not be the limit of inquiries in that direction. The Municipal Commissioner himself occupies an equally anomalous position ; and the Municipality can never work well for the public good until all the institutions are brought into harmony. In short, the whole confused and jarring apparatus needs to be re-cast by a master-hand, skilled in devising and adjusting governmental agencies ; and it would reflect the greatest credit upon the Governor, if, during his Indian career, he were to build up an effective Municipality in Bombay upon solid foundations

We are glad that the attempt to clutch at a vote in favour of the Octroi and Transit Duty Bill was frustrated ; and we also rejoice that sound sense prevented the adulteration of the resolve adopted by tacking to it a proposal that members of the Bench, as such, should be members of the Commission. Acquiescence in that proposal would only have shown the Justices tickling their own self-importance, and ministering to their own vanity. Practically the Bench, not less than the Municipal Commissioner, will, so to speak, be on trial ; and the value of the judgment, other things being equal, will be in proportion to its independence and impartiality.

Requested to concur in the project for raising a large loan to cover a deficit in current expenditure, the Bench did well to associate with the formal expression of its concurrence an equally formal request for inquiry ; the two hang together, one indicating the disease, the other a possible remedy ; and we shall be astonished if the Government, alive to its responsibilities, should not grant what the resolution demands.

If hard work, assured ability, great responsibility, and the most scrupulous integrity distinguishing a service, and its officials, each as a *sine qua non*, have any weight in determining its scale of pay, why, we would like to ask, as we asked once before about a year ago, are the Police in this country so meagrely paid in comparison with some other officials whose duties are far less onerous, and far less imperious in their demands upon the performer's ability, energy, and trustworthiness ? There is no service in this country—barring perhaps that of the Frontier Politicals—which retains so close a resemblance in its duties, to those which the Anglo-Indian officials during the first twenty-five years of this century, had to perform, and in performing, did so much to shed lustre upon our name. In days when all is rapidly solidifying into a codified system ; when precedent and regulation hedge in the pathways by which ninety per cent. of modern Anglo-Indian officials have to travel, the Police—and notably so in the remote and in the non-regulation districts, is still, in a great degree, left free upon the unfenced prairie land of self-judgment. Like an officer upon distant outpost duty, in the presence of an active and powerful enemy, or like the Political or Intelligence Officers, who precede modern armies, he is called upon more than any but the highest among the great body left behind in regulation regions, to think and judge, and act for himself ; to face responsibility and boldly to assume it. And, as to make him a really valuable member of his service he needs qualifications which cannot be considered common to the general run of people—qualifications such as unwearying activity, rapidity of appreciation, promptitude to act upon promptly arrived at decisions, a knowledge of men, the power of extracting the obedience and winning the confidence and respect of his subordinates ; leaving out of the question an incorruptible integrity, which, like Cæsar's wife, must be beyond suspicion,—it does seem strange that Government should confine him to such small comparitive pay and such limited comparitive prospects. One would suppose that it would be a department, on the contrary, which would be handsomely paid, and endowed with an encouraging prospective for its junior members, and at the same time be officered by a careful selection of men whose bodily activity and intellectual powers would be out of the range of question. Without wishing to impugn the qualifications of its existing members, we may safely say that its present pay and prospects are not such as would of themselves attract men of the first class to its ranks ; and, indeed, it is plain that such is the case, since so soon as a military Police Officer attains to a Lieutenant Colonel's position, entitling him, say, to the post of Second in Command of a Regiment (a position which in peace time, at any rate, makes but very moderate calls either upon a man's ability or energy) he quits the service, with all the ripe experience he has gained, and throws himself and it away upon a position which a man might creditably fill who would be a simple anomaly in the Police. This, indeed, is one of the strong arguments against encouraging military men to enter the Police, seeing that it takes them away during the flower of their life from their legitimate work, and returns them to it when they have become well qualified for work which it no longer pays them to stay and perform, and when they have mostly forgotten the duties of the post whose increased pecuniary attractions draws them to it.

By a reference to the pay tables it will be seen that

A First Grade Military Superintendent of Police gets	Rs. 1,150 per month.
Second Grade	,, 1,050 ,, ,,
Third Grade	,, 900 ,, ,,
Fourth Grade	,, 650 ,, ,,
Fifth Grade	,, 550 ,, ,,
Probationers	,, 400 ,, ,,

Now, we say nothing either to the second or to the third grade's pay. It is fair enough ; and upon a fair *par* with what, with the exception of one or two departments, a man would be likely to get elsewhere after the same length of service. At any rate, the third grade cannot very well complain. It might, perhaps, be said that the second grade should be raised to Rs. 1,100 ; but there is not much to be urged against the present maximum of the grade unless it be, that a man who has served long enough in the department to reach that grade, has become worth more to Government than are men of the same length of service in less onerous departments. The fourth grade, however, we would raise by Rs. 100 ; the fifth grade by Rs. 75, and the probationers by Rs. 100. At the same time we would increase by length of service graduation, the pay of the first grade to a maximum of Rs. 350 ; thus rendering a total maximum of Rs. 1,500 attainable, and, with a due regard to the activity required of an efficient Police Officer, we would render retirement upon a liberal pension compulsory, after a certain age, say after sixty. By this means two desirable ends would be gained ; the comfortable outset pay would be sufficient to attract good men to the service ; and would render it sufficiently popular to enable Government, without fear of impairing that popularity, to impose conditions upon its junior members, which, while highly beneficial to the service, could hardly be imposed at present without scaring away valuable candidates. For example, if a good man, for a mere Rs. 400 a month, with but a distant prospect of getting Rs. 550, knew that he would be called upon to pass in two or three of the vernaculars, as well as to acquire a knowledge (say equal to that demanded of certificated pleaders) of the Indian Criminal Codes, &c., he would, in all likelihood, turn in every direction for employment, rather than in that of the Police Department ; more especially when to this outset labour was added hard departmental work, constant movement, and the expenses and disagreeables attendant upon a Bedouin species of existence. Few existences, perhaps, are so unlovely, except to the very ardent *sh kari*, than that of a young Police Officer at the outset of his career. Constantly on the move through remote districts, often without sight of an European face for weeks together, with plenty of departmental work to get through by day—and if he mean to earn the good opinion of his chiefs, hard study to be done at night, it requires no little hopefulness and resolution for a young man to do that by his service, without which he will never be of much use in it,—to *love* it. But a slight increase of the outset pay, and of those attached to the grades into which his first two promotions lift him, would compensate for many disagreeables ; would put him, as he certainly ought to be, at least upon a level, in point of general advantages, with the junior members of the Survey, and other less onerous departments—(which it can hardly be said that he is now)—and would content him to face stricter conditions of qualification for confirmation in his appointment. Thus he might be required within, say eighteen months of his joining the service, to pass the interpreter's test in Hindustani ; and colloquially in the other dialects spoken in his Presidency, so as to enable him to pass from, say, (in this Presidency) Dharwar to Surat, or Kulladghee to Khandeish, as the exigencies of the service might require. Good linguistic attainments are essential to an efficient Police Official, and, although we think that more stress is laid upon a *literary* acquaintance with the vernaculars than they deserve, or is ever of much practical use to a busy official, still too much can hardly be laid upon a fair working colloquial knowledge of those dialects with which a Police Officer is likely to come into contact. As being the universal tongue, a sound knowledge of Hindustani should be the first point demanded ; then with the rest, a fair colloquial acquaintance. These, in this Presidency, would be Maharatti and Guzerathi, and in the Southern Mahratta Country one cannot well do without Canarese. Premiums might be held out to encourage a rapid proficiency in these. A knowledge of criminal law, so far as it related to departmental work, should then be required ; and, at the same time, we think it would be well if an examination were insisted upon in the geographical features, general history, and political character of the Presidency, and of the topographical peculiarities of the particular district in which his probation had been passed. For a Police Officer, thoroughly to know the country and its people, and their peculiarities and traditions, in which his district happens to lay, seems to us to be in every way a desirable matter. Then the increase of the pay of the first grade would have the effect of *attaching* men to the service, and contenting them with their outlook—a result very much to be wished for. Be it remembered that, although so important a one, it is not a large service of which we are treating. It does not number in this Presidency more than thirty-five members ; so that the extra-expense in obtaining a standard qualification, such as we have herein roughly sketched, would be but small, compared with the advantage of having so important a service officered, not only by highly qualified, but by *contented* men.

We look with anxiety for the official reports on the lamentable accident that occurred near Khandalla early yesterday morning. If it had been a collision ; if the train had simply run off the line ; or if a bridge had fallen down, there would have been something to condemn and probably somebody to punish. But what is to be done when the cause is a heavy dew and slippery rails ? It is impossible to prevent the dew falling, or, it may be, to prevent the rails from becoming slippery ; but surely it cannot be absolutely unavoidable that these circumstances should place the movements of the train beyond control. We are inclined to think there must have been some other cause at work—carelessness, incapacity, want of due precaution, or imperfect apparatus. There can be no doubt that a thorough enquiry will be made into the circumstances ; the public cannot rest at ease without it ; and the Company's Agent, we are convinced, will do all that lies in his power to discover and make known the causes of the accident.

A partial eclipse of the moon occurs to-morrow morning. The magnitude of the eclipse is 0·45 of the moon's diameter. The first contact with the penumbra (or partial shadow) occurs at 4-9 a.m. ; the first contact with the perfect shadow, at 5 20 ; the middle of the eclipse at 6-29 ; the last contact with the shadow at 7-38 ; and the last contact with the penumbra at 8 47. The sun rises at 6-34, and as the moon sets at the same time the eclipse should be visible when it is at its greatest magnitude—that is at 6 29.

The Viceroy is to hold a levee at Calcutta this afternoon. His Excellency and the Countess of Mayo are to hold a Drawing Room, also, on the evening of the 2nd proximo. We fear the Calcutta milliners must be dissatisfied with one circumstance in connection with the Drawing Room. "Ladies are requested to appear in full dress, *but without trains*."

The "Mofussilite" mentions that Sir William Morgan, the Chief Justice of the Agra High Court, had left Agra for Bombay.

The following are the appointments to His Excellency the Viceroy's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Blane, to be Military Secretary ; Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to officiate as Military Secretary during Lieutenant-Colonel Blane's leave of absence.

Cornet the Hon'ble Henry L. L. Wood, 10th Hussars ; Captain E. F. B. Brooke, 41st Foot ; Captain H. B. Lockwood, late 4th European Cavalry, and Captain C. C. Taylor, of the Staff Corps, to be Aides-de-Camp.

The appointment of Lieut-Col. Blane as Military Secretary is intended to secure to him the short period of office, about sixty-five days, which will give him his Colonelcy.

We are glad to find that Dr. Cayley is to be allowed to remain at Leh. Sir John Lawrence seems to have changed his mind on the subject before he left. The "Indian Daily News" states that at one of the last meetings of the Executive Council of India, previous to the close of Sir John Lawrence's viceroyalty, it was resolved that Dr. Cayley should not be recalled. The Maharajah of Jummoo, though he did not solicit Dr. Cayley's removal and the abolition of the Agency, suggested through his Prime Minister that such would be very agreeable to him, as the existence of the Agency was likely to lower him in the estimation of his own subjects. It has been pointed out to the Maharajah that his apprehensions are wholly groundless, especially as Dr. Cayley is not vested with political authority, and is simply at Leh to aid and protect commerce.

In connection with the forthcoming examination of candidates for the office of pleader, the "Poona Observer" states that Mr. F. Lloyd, the Judge and Session Judge of Poona, has granted certificates of qualification to forty candidates out of seventy-two, entitling them to appear before the general examination committee at Bombay.

"We are glad," says "Our Paper" (of Kurrachee), "to give prominent notice to a general order by the Commander-in-Chief, authorizing that military officers travelling by railway, even though on private business, should occupy first class carriages, paying only second rate fares. This is a step in the right direction."

Commanding Officers of British regiments have been instructed to make applications, for the replacement of lost medals, direct to the Horse Guards, to prevent unnecessary delay from following a contrary practice.

Orders have been issued that no further supplies of military stores are to be made by the Madras Presidency to the Straits Settlements, as the transfer from the Madras Government to the imperial and local authorities has been duly arranged.

A system of penal dietary, we observe, has been introduced into the prisons in Bengal. The Government of India have directed that a report on the system is to be submitted at the end of the year, when the results will be laid before the Secretary of State.

Our Delhi contemporary states that the price of grain has fallen. "This piece of good news is not due to the few drops of rain we have had, or to the likelihood of more, but to the reduction in the cost of carriage by railway, and to the removal of tolls on grain."

The first nomination to the Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Bengal Cavalry and Infantry, that has fallen to the Secretary of State for India, has been conferred, says the "Indian Daily News," on the daughter of the late Major C. M. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissary General.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China is establishing an agency at Coconada. It is to be under Mr. A. B. Mackean, who left Madras on the 21st instant to open the branch.

The Secretary of State for India, says the "Madras Mail," has informed the Madras Government that he disapproves of alterations being made in any of the rules of the Military Funds, and has promised shortly to put forth, for the information of subscribers, an abstract of the rules of each fund.

A correspondent of the "Madras Athenæum" suggests that some of the ladies of Madras might in the cause of charity and amusement organize a *bal masque* in behalf of the Friend-in-Need Society. Fancy dresses, remarks our contemporary, will soon exist in abundance, for there are, we believe, two fancy balls already on the tapis. The "bachelors" also have a ball in contemplation.

The 16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, daily expected from Burmah, and under orders to Bellary, will, on arrival at Madras, be sent by rail to Tadpatry *en route* to its destination, and the 30th Regiment Native Infantry, also expected from the same port, will be sent by rail to Bangalore, and from thence the Regiment will march to the French Rocks in the Mysore territory, to garrison that station.—*Madras Mail, Jan.* 21.

It appears that about two years ago the Secretary of State represented to the Madras Government that he feared great loss in revenue accrued to the State from neglect and delay in attending to the execution of all minor works of irrigation as well as of all minor roads, which the Public Works Department—a limited establishment—were unable to attend to efficiently in consequence of their time being taken up in the execution of other larger works. Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State suggested that all such minor works should be entrusted to Revenue Officers of Districts for execution. Finding no attention paid to this suggestion, the Secretary of State has recently drawn attention to it again, and the Madras Government have therefore appointed a committee, consisting of the Board of Revenue, two officers of the Public Works Department, and several other gentlemen, to inquire into the condition of the minor irrigation works of the presidency. They are to report upon the repairs and extensions required, the agency that ought to be employed to carry out the work, and the manner in which the requisite funds should be obtained—whether by application to the imperial treasury or by local cess. The committee will shortly meet to take evidence.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned the retention, if necessary, of the establishment of assessors employed in the collection of the Certificate Tax, till the end of the financial year. This measure has been rendered necessary by the extraordinary way in which, during Mr. Mackenzie's absence, the tax was not collected. —*Englishman.*

The forests of the Bhootan Dooars would appear to be of very small value comparatively to their area. Those of the Western Dooars, though covering upwards of fifty square miles on the plains, and at least an equal surface in the hills, do not contain more than from ten to twelve thousand full grown sal trees, while on the Sissoo forests there are fewer than three hundred trees of above five feet girth. They contain, however, a quantity of other kinds of trees of some value, such as *chelawance*, *gumber* and *khair*.—*Englishman.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

FIFTEEN PASSENGERS KILLED AND THIRTY-SIX WOUNDED.

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a dreadful accident occurred, at the Reversing Station on the G. I. P. Railway, to the through train from Sholapore, which left Poona at 11 o'clock on Monday night. The train went all right till between Lanowlee and Khandalla, when the driver found that the heavy dew on the rails had rendered them unusually slippery, and that the brakes had little control on the train. On leaving Khandalla the train consisted of one road van, two saloons, two second-class carriages, three third-class carriages, and four incline brakes. Besides the four brakes, the wheels of two carriages were "spragged ;" yet after the train had started the engine-driver found that it was impossible to restrain it. The engine was then reversed, but still the train dashed on at a frightful speed, estimated at between fifty and sixty miles an hour, till it came to the foot of the incline. The breaks and the reversed engine then had some effect in checking the speed of the train ; when it arrived at the Reversing Station embankment the rate had been reduced to between twenty to twenty-four miles an hour. At this speed the train dashed up to the end of the embankment, and the engine, the four breaks, four third-class and one second-class carriage went over and were smashed to pieces. The engine and breaks turned a little to one side as they fell ; the passenger carriages went straight down, were smashed to splinters, and mutilated the unfortunate occupants in a horrible manner. The second class carriage which went over rested on one of the third class and stuck on the slope, and the saloon carriage next to it had an end forced in but did not go over the embankment. The driver of the train (Arton), the incline guard (Cogel), and the main line guards (Mather and Boswood), jumped just before the train came to the embankment, and were all injured, though not very seriously. The native brakesmen all kept to their posts except one, who fortunately got a chance of jumping and did so without injury. Three or four of the passengers also jumped just before the train came to the bank. One European who jumped escaped entirely uninjured, but the others, having sprung off unskilfully, were much injured. The guard Boswood was injured in the face, and came to Bombay yesterday morning, and Cogel, who is an elderly man and an old servant, was a good deal shaken. The third-class carriages were occupied by natives, and of these 14 were killed on the spot, and 36 wounded, some seriously and others slightly. One of the wounded, we learn, has since died. Amongst the passengers was a detachment of lascars on their way from Kirkee to Bombay for embarkation to Aden. Two of these with their wives were killed, and not one of the detachment escaped without severe injuries.

Mr. Bodger, of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer, and Co., who was in one of the saloon carriages, was slightly injured on the head, but was happily able to return to Bombay on the same morning. Another first-class passenger, Mr. Crisp, occupied the carriage next to that in which Mr. Bodger travelled, but he fortunately escaped unhurt.

Immediately after the accident occurred, information was telegraphed to Lanowlee, and in little more than an hour the district manager, Mr. Middleton, and a number of assistants arrived at the scene of the accident. A special train was also despatched from Poona to the Reversing Station, with Drs. Lord, Usher, and Arnott ; and at about six o'clock Dr. Eccles, with a number of apothecaries, and Mr. Phillips with, a number of assistants, proceeded by special train from Bombay.

Every exertion had, of course, been made by the railway officials at the Reversing Station to render assistance to those who had been wounded, and one or two of the passengers also did what they could to extricate the dead and injured who were mixed up with the *debris*. The majority of the native passengers who had escaped unhurt were completely paralysed by the scene of distruction and death which presented itself before them. The dead were ranged in a house in the station called the tank house, and meantime a train composed of the ordinary train and the spare carriage was made ready for the conveyance of the unscathed passengers to Bombay, leaving at 4-40, and arriving in Bombay at about half past nine o'clock. Dr. Mackenzie was at the station ready to give any assistance that might be required. A train was despatched to Poona, carrying the corpses and the wounded passengers, who were taken to the Sassoon Hospital. One of the bodies was sent into Bombay by the train arriving at 3-30 p.m. The deceased was a Bombay Parsee contractor, named Bomanjee Pallonjee Mistry. Dr. Eccles having seen all the sick removed to Poona returned to Bombay in the afternoon.

Mr. Knox, the Agent of the Railway, at and Colonel Trevor and Mr. LeMessurier were at Bhosawul on a tour of inspection when the accident occurred. They were immediately telegraphed to, and proceeded to the cene of the accident—arriving there last night.

The feelings of the passengers when the train was rushing down the steep incline at such a mad speed may be well imagined. It was easy for any one to see that something was wrong. One passenger informs us that on looking out of the carriage window the rate at which they were rushing along through the tunnel and along the side of the hill at such speed as would frighten even the strongest nerved ; and that from the engine and brake wheels there was a continuous stream of sparks.

JOUDHPOOR.

We are glad to hear that Colonel Keatinge, at Joudhpoor, has induced the Maharajah of that place to appoint a council of Sirdars, five in number, to aid in the administration of that unfortunate province ; that arrangements are expected to be made for the liquidation of all debts owing by the Maharajah and Durbar to the State servants ; and that negotiations are in progress with the view of reconciling the Chief with the discontented Thakoors. Colonels Keatinge and Brooke, the Political Officers concerned, are entitled to great credit for the diplomatic manner in which this delicate business has been as yet conducted. "It is now *possible*," remarks the *Delhi Gazette* "that the necessity of an armed intervention in Joudhpoor affairs may be averted. We trust, however, the desire to avoid this will not lead to any weakness of action, or simple paper agreements. Unless the necessary reforms are now introduced into the Government of Marwar, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and all manifestoes afterwards published by such authority, will become simply 'laughing-stocks.' It was stated decisively, 'reformation or deposition,' and we hope the order will not be permitted to become a dead letter, but that it will possess at least equal force with the Duke of Wellington's 'sell or sail,' for instance. Quite sufficient latitude has been given to the Joudhpoor Chief, and this must be his last chance."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Indian Telegraph.]

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

POINT DE GALLE, 26th Jan., 10-5 a.m.

Sir John Lawrence has arrived here. He will proceed to Colombo, where he will be the guest of his coffee agents, Messrs. Murray, Robertson, and Co.

Sir John will probably make some stay in the island, as he purposes visiting some coffee estates in which he is interested.

THE GAEKWAR AND HIS BROTHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with some interest the report of Dr. Hunter on the imprisonment of the miserable captive at Padra, confined by his brother the Gaekwar, and I must confess that I never was so startled as when, after perusal of the facts stated, I encountered the conclusion arrived at by him. He solemnly and deliberately delivers his opinion that "the surveillance kept over His Highness (the prisoner) though exceedingly strict is neither harsh nor cruel." Neither harsh nor cruel ! ! ! So if a man imprisons his brother under a false charge, or no charge ; keeps him imprisoned for many years, with the intention of keeping him there for ever ; confines him in a small den, the floor of which consists of mud and cow-dung,—where he eats, sleeps, and cooks his food ;—surrounds him with guards and keepers to the number of a hundred or two, who unceasingly watch his every movement ; affords the captive no amusment save that of gazing at a few deer and peacocks ;—this is neither harsh nor cruel ! What refined coquetry of language ! Let us imagine a case (one which it is utterly impossible could happen in England, or even in Bombay among us Englishmen). Let us imagine an elder brother, who having a goodly estate, suspected his younger brother of plotting in order to obtain it for himself, and which elder brother, contriving to capture the younger, confines him in a miserable hole, where he must feed and sleep on the damp and dirty floor ;—places guard over him a score or two of tag-rag and bob-tail to follow him about everywhere, whether waking, sleeping, or otherwise engaged ; gives him a few pigeons and ducks in a pond to play with, but on no account allows him recreation or society, even that of his relations and children. Is there a man with any sense or feeling who would not describe such conduct, as not merely harsh and cruel, but brutal. What would be the younger brother's feelings ? And how would he describe them, and what would he say under the circumstances ?—"If I have done wrong, show me that wrong and prove it. At any rate let me out of this infernal place, and relieve me of the presence of these brutes who watch my every movement." Would such expressions not amount to complaints, bitter complaints, and would they not describe the very essence of his wrongs ?

Dr. Hunter's conclusion upon the case is simply astounding.

The resolution of Government, too, published for the information and criticism of the public, appears to the English mind to be one of the most unusual, unnecessary, impolitic despatches ever promulgated. Here are all the facts of this wicked, cruel, and barbarous imprisonment within the peculiar knowledge of the Government, (a small portion only of the details of which are described by Dr. Hunter,) and yet the Government condescends from its high estate, as representative of the Paramount Power in India, to express its satisfaction that, although His Serene Highness the Gaekwar has committed such revolting atrocities towards his brother (a prince of equal rank with himself), health and life still remain !

X.

MUNICIPAL BILL FOR TAXING TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

A "Bill for taxing professions and trades within the city of Bombay, for municipal purposes," was published yesterday. The "statement of objects and reasons," which is as follows, bears the signature of the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, the Advocate General :—

"The Municipal License Tax, introduced with the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 was a tentative measure for a term of three years only. The tax was designed to supply the place of the Town Duties.

"The tax having nearly run its appointed course, the Bench of Justices have had under consideration the propriety of renewing it. Finding that it has been oppressive and unequal in its incidence, while the amount it yielded has been comparatively insignificant, seeing also that there are at this present time great objections to such a tax, while there is a somewhat similar Government impost falling due at a different time, assessed in a different form, and recovered by separate establishment, the Bench have in the following resolutions unanimously condemned the License Tax, but recommended the imposition, for Municipal purposes of a tax precisely similar to the Imperial Certificate Tax falling due at the same date, and to be assessed and collected, if possible, by the same agency.

Resolution of the Bench of Justices passed on the 19th September 1868.

"That in the opinion of the Bench it is not advisable to re-impose the Municipal License Tax after the 31st December next."

Resolution of the Bench of Justices passed on the 11th November 1868.

"That although the Municipal License Tax as now levied has been condemned by the Bench of Justices, it is desirable that a Municipal License or Certificate Tax should be imposed for Municipal purposes based upon the same principle as the Imperial Certificate Tax, and levied in the same manner and at the same time."

"The schedule appended to the Act affects only persons with incomes exceeding 5,000 Rupees per annum. Government and private servants drawing salaries in excess of Rs. 5,000 will pay no more than they have had to pay hitherto for Municipal License Tax. It is considered unnecessary to provide for payment of the tax by instalments, as the amounts payable are comparatively small."

The measure is not intended to apply to—(1) Officers, Commissioned or Non-Commissioned, of Her Majesty's Forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, who are doing regimental duty in Bombay with their Regiments ; (2) Officers of the Police Force ; (3) Servants or Clerks (whether of Government, a Corporation, a Company, a Municipal Committee, a firm or an individual) whose pay as such amounts in the year to less than Rs 5,000. And no member of a company or firm, which is for the time being certificated under this Bill, shall be liable, as such, to take out a certificate under this Bill. The certificate taken out is to have effect till the 30th April on which day in each year such certificates shall expire. In the case of persons commencing business after the 1st of May, the Municipal Commissioner may grant certificates for the remainder of the current year on payment of a certain specified part of the duty. Every certificate is to be granted by the Commissioner, who is to determine what persons are liable and under what class. Objectors may, if they have paid the whole or (where the amount equals or exceeds Rs. 40) a moiety of the sums in which they are assessed, apply by stamped and verified petition to the Commissioner, who shall fix a day for hearing any such petition and pass such order thereupon as to him seems fit. If the order be in favour of the petitioner, the refund—including the value of the stamp—shall at once be made. An appeal from such order may be made within fifteen days to the Court of Petty Sessions, whose decision shall be final. The Commissioner has power to summon witnesses and examine on oath. If a person neglects within the specified time to comply with a notice of the Commissioner requiring him to take out a certificate he shall on conviction before a Magistrate be fined twice the sum mentioned in the notice, and on recovery of the fine shall be granted a certificate without further payment. The treasurer, secretary, principal agent or manager in India of a company, shall take out a certificate for Rs. 500 on behalf of such company, or, if preferred, shall pay 1 per cent. on the dividend declared by such company during the year ending 31st March in the year of assessment. Government officials shall be deemed to exercise a profession within the meaning of the Act. The amount due by persons employed by companies is to be deducted from their salaries by the treasurer or other officer whose duty it is to pay the salaries. Taxes under the Act shall be payable on the 1st of May, in each year. The Municipal Commissioner is authorised to delegate his powers and duties under the Act to other officers or persons. The Act is to come into operation on the 1st of May 1869.

Such is a summary of the provisions of the Bill. We append the schedules :—

SCHEDULE A.

Tax on Professions and Trades.

Class I.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 4,00,000 and upwards ...... Rs. 1,600

Class II.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 2,00,000, or at more than Rs. 2,00,000 and less than Rs. 4,00,000 ...... Rs. 800

Class III.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 1,00,000, or at more than Rs. 1,00,000 and less than Rs. 2,00,000 ...... Rs. 400

Class IV.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 50,000, or at more than Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 1,00,000, ... Rs. 200

Class V.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 25,000, or at more than Rs. 25,000 and less than Rs. 50,000 ...... Rs. 100

Class VI.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 10,000, or at more than Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 25,000 ...... Rs. 40

Class VII.

Persons whose annual profits shall be assessed at Rs. 5,000, or at more than Rs. 5,000 and less than Rs. 10,000 ...... Rs. 20

Schedule B.

Every person in Bombay in the service of Her Majesty or of the Government of India or of Government, and every person in the service of the Municipality or in the service of any Joint Stock or other Public Company or Trading Firm, provided the salary of such person amounts to Rs. 1,000 per mensem or upwards ...... Rs. 50

If his salary amounts to Rs. 500 and is less than Rs. 1,000 per mensem ...... Rs. 25

IRRIGATIONAL CONTROVERSIES.

A fierce war (writes the *Delhi Gazette*) is being carried on, to judge from the letters we receive on the subject, between a certain number of the medical profession who, when no other assignable cause of disease can be traced by them, at once fall back on over irrigation, under irrigation and irrigation of every kind maintaining that to this one evil are, in some shape or other, to be traced most of the ills to which it is heir. To so ridiculous an extent is this mania (hydrophobia *par excellance*) carried, that a Civil Surgeon at a station within an hour and a half of Meerut by rail, positively objected to the digging of a tank for the accommodation of native travellers near the railway station, because "stagnant water" would be injurious to the neighbourhood. In Umritsur, too, contest appears to be fierce, to judge by recent proceedings on the part of the local authorities, and we might perhaps be inclined to lend a willing ear to the medical objections raised there, had we not, by an accident, stumbled on a return that militates most seriously against the anti-canal theory.

It appears from an official and classified return, recently published by the Punjab Government, of the mortality in that Province, that of 794,764 inhabitants of the district of Jullundur, where there is no canal irrigation, 15,773 died of *fever* during the year 1867, being an average of very close on *two per cent*, while of the 1,081,161 inhabitants of the district of Umritsur, the most populous in the whole Punjab, and where over *one hundred thousand acres* of land are irrigated by canal water, there were 18,040 deaths *from fever*, showing an average of only *one* sixty-six hundredth per cent. on the whole. There is the *fact*, as officially set forth by the Government, and we shall be glad to hear what the medicos, who *will* attribute such dreadful results to the effects of water, have to say to it.

THE RAID ON THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

A correspondent of the *Englishman*, writing from Cachar on 14th inst., gives the following information :—Early on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, at about half past six o'clock, the Norbund Garden, about one mile and a half from this garden was attacked by the Loshais, a savage hill tribe inhabiting the jungles to the south of this garden. The raid was most successful, they managed to collect and carry away all the garden implements ; even the zinc lining to the tea bins was torn off and carried away. The bungalow, tea-house, and lines were burnt to the ground, seven coolies were killed, four wounded, and, it is believed, some were taken prisoners. The Loshais were attacked and driven back to the jungles by the police stockaded a short distance off. My coolies were much alarmed at seeing the Norbund coolies flying through the lines, and also fled in every direction towards the station ; as yet I have not been able to bring all of them back. Last night 68 were missing, and I have sent men in every direction to look them up. At present I have a guard of eight police and one havildar posted in the lines ; besides, I have been supplied with twelve guns, with which my coolies are armed, and watch is kept all night. I am of opinion that these Loshais will come down again after their late success, unless Government takes some steps against them ; and if so, this garden would be probably attacked.

MORE ABOUT THE EARTHQUAKE.

We are tempted, by their interest, to publish some more facts about the earthquake of the 10th. We gather them from the *Englishman*, which has kept its readers well supplied with reports on the subject.

Letters from Sylhet state that the steeple of the Church is shattered and the pinnacles thrown down. The Collector's and Sudder Ameen's Courts are cracked in a dangerous way, as is also the circuit house.

At Pola, 58 miles east of Sylhet, the shocks were very violent, and are said to have lasted nearly five minutes. About 600 feet west of the Pola river, and 200 south of the Baruk, the earth was cracked in several places, and subsided to a depth of four feet. The shocks appeared to travel from south to north. The water in the river is said to have "boiled, shook, and roared." It ran with tremendous force against the current, *i. e.*, northward, rising at the same time six feet over a sand-bank. On the north bank of the river the houses were tilted backwards and made to incline. The whole country between the Pola and Dhullesur rivers was rent into cracks of from three to nine inches wide. From these fissures hot water and soft and black sand were ejected with considerable force. In some places the deposit of sand was three feet thick. On the west bank of the Pola the road-level was 4 feet above the rest of the country ; it has sunk to the general level from Pola to Huttia the road was split into cracks in many places, from which hot water was rushing with great force, and a strong sulphureous smell was perceptible. The subsidence was also marked between Huttia and Dhullesur. The roadway which was from 6 to 7 feet above the level of the country is now only 2 feet over the level. About 300 feet north of the road, a vast mass of sand to the height of 15 feet was thrown out across the course of the Dhullesur, and quite blocked up the stream. The villages between the road and the river at Kallinugger have sunk so far "that little is to be seen of them." Again at Siatic Bazaar, some houses are reported to have sunk to a depth of 40 or 50 feet below the surface. Nut trees, from 40 to 50 feet high, have in some cases entirely disappeared, in others they are only 2 or 3 feet above the ground. The Baruk river has, at this part of its course, become so shallow that boats pass it with difficulty. But perhaps the most extraordinary evidence of the force of the earthquake is the fact that a boat laden with lime which was sunk some years ago has been thrown up by the river. The Kutta Khall has been blocked up and is crossed dryshod. On the morning of the 14th there were two shocks, the second of which is said to have been a violent one.

From Jorehat there are letters which picture the earthquake in terms as strong as those used by Cachar correspondents. The writer was sitting in the tea-house watching the picking of the last of the season's teas, when the earthquake burst on them with terrific force. The posts of the tea-house cracked, and the trees rocked in the most frightful manner. The coolies left the tea-house from terror, but the shocks continued for some minutes afterwards, and many were thrown to the ground. Many more sat down to avoid being thrown down. The writer, who stood up the whole time, describes the feeling he experienced as similar to that felt on the deck of a ship in a heavy sea. Just before the shock burst on the station reports were heard like the sound of distant cannon. The shocks were accompanied by a loud rumbling noise like that produced by a railway train. The writer's bungalow was greatly injured, the clock and some vases were thrown down. In the native lines some huts were overthrown, as were also some trees. Nine other shocks followed, the last at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. Here, again, we hear of the ground being rent into cracks from which water was ejected. The natives gave themselves up for lost, and wailed and lamented during the time the first shock lasted—said to have been about five minutes—in the most pitiful and harrowing fashion.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 26th, 3 p.m.—Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Constantinople ; Persian line interrupted beyond Borasjoon. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 22nd January, via Russia, 14th January.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :
From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 16th January.
,, Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 16th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 25th to 8 p.m. of the 26th January, are as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	6 29	1 15
,, Calcutta	14 19	1 9
,, Madras	3 25	1 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

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LORD MAYO AND THE LANDHOLDERS' AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

An address from the Calcutta Landholders' and Commercial Association was presented to His Excellency the Earl of Mayo last Friday afternoon.

The address was read by Mr. Robinson. It contained the following passages:—

"We feel confident that, after the changes which have been made in the laws relating to land tenure, commencing with Act X. of 1859, your Excellency will see the advantages to the country that will result from a final settlement of this important question, upon which the value of land so much depends. The burden imposed upon the transfer of landed property in 1862 will, we are equally confident, be considered by your Excellency sufficiently heavy, looking at the present depressed position of the landed interests. The members of the association, through whose agency so large an amount of British capital is spread over the country in carrying on various industries peculiarily their own, look with perfect assurance to receiving from your Excellency's Government, all the protection that they can fairly claim, and that, at the same time, the interests of the native population will be so carefully guarded that the prosperity and contentment of all will be secured."

His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Robinson and Members of the Landholders' and Commercial Association,—Gentlemen,—I thank you most sincerely for the kind congratulations on my arrival in India and assumption of the Viceroyalty which are contained in your address. I am fully sensible of the importance and magnitude of the interest you represent, and of the great advantages which have arisen from the establishment of the industrial enterprises with which you are connected. To all the difficult questions connected with the tenure and improvement of land, and the burdens affecting its transfer, my constant and earnest attention will be given. In India national safety and advancements depend mainly on agricultural prosperity. It will therefore be my duty to support any measures that will encourage the investment of capital in developing the resources of the soil that will guarantee to the owner the complete security of his property, and ensure, at the same time, to the labourer, just remuneration for his toil, and alleviate, as far as possible, the hardships that are incident to his condition.

His Excellency then requested the president to favour him with a few words of explanation on the reference to land tenure and Act X. of 1859.

Mr. Robinson explained that in 1831, after many changes in the regulations, rent suits and suits between landlords and tenants were referred for trial to the Revenue Courts. Upon the passing of Act X. of 1859 some process was recognised. That Act amounted to a complete revolution in the position of landlord and tenant, and was energetically resisted by the former, especially on the point of the rights of occupancy conferred on ryots. The Act having been passed, the association submitted to it with all loyalty, and after much litigation and much difference of opinion in the Courts as to the interpretation of many clauses of the Act, the Act itself and the procedure under it has of late been well understood. It is now proposed by the Government of Bengal to pass a new Act applicable, in the first instance, to the perpetually settled districts again removing the jurisdiction in suits between landlords and tenant back to the Civil Courts, and establishing a new form of procedure. The association has always advocated the avoidance of further changes since Act X. of 1859 was passed, and although it does not now pretend to assert that the Civil Courts are not the best suited to try rent suits, a point upon which the Government should be best able to judge, it deprecates change without the very strongest possible reasons, and urges upon His Excellency to use his influence to make any changes now carried out final.

His Excellency after thanking Mr. Robinson, and the deputation withdrew.

BOMBAY.

H. H. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor left Bombay for Kurrachee yesterday, *en route* to Hyderabad, Sind.

Inland Mails.—An altered table in reference to the despatch of inland mails from Bombay appears amongst our usual postal matter. It takes effect from the 28th inst. (to-morrow.)

Exports of Cotton.—The total quantity of cotton exported from Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports in December was 28,445½ candies (2,23,00,936 lbs.), the value being Rs. 73,58,438.

Accident.—A native woman had her foot crushed under a railway engine at the Carnac Bunder yesterday, and was immediately removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

Vehar Lake.—At the close of last week the height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake was 52 feet 5 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 53 feet 8 inches.

The s. s. "General Havelock" Captain Hewett, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Madras with Lieutenant Turner as a passenger for Vingorla.

The s. s. "Phlox," Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Goa with the following passengers:—For Hurnee—Mr. and Mrs. Witchelo. For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Yarley.

Perjury.—Dhinaya Guggapa, a Camatee, yesterday appeared with his pleader, Mr. Atmaram Juggonath, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Doorgajee Ranappa, for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Passengers for Kurrachee.—The s. s. *Abyssinia*, Captain Templeton, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Colonel Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Gibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Sharpin, H. H. Meer Mahomed Khan Talpoor, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. R. H. Lewis.

A Fatal Accident.—The *Poona Observer* states that a fatal accident occurred on Monday to a Parsee guard named Cowasjee Eduljee, in the employ of the G. I. P. R. Company. It appears he accompanied the passenger train which left for Bombay at 9 A. M., and, while the train was in full motion, fell out of the brake-van—about half way between Poona and Kirkee, and fractured his skull. He was immediately brought back to Poona on a lorry, and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, where he expired shortly afterwards.

Cases for the Sessions.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed Shamed Leegam to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of twelve bags of sugar, of the aggregate value of Rs. 300, belonging to the firm of Hajee Salley Mahomed, Arab, entrusted to him as a carrier; and Nawla Pragja for dishonestly receiving the property, knowing it to have been stolen.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday committed Veerchund Oka and Gungaram Soobharam to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of house breaking by night and theft of ornaments and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 752, belonging to Purshotum Nathoo.

Shocking Cruelty.—A Maratha named Banoo Sewba was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with voluntarily causing hurt to his wife Cassee, by means of an instrument for cutting and wounding. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, it appeared that the prosecutrix was married to prisoner about seven years ago at Vadvee, in the Sattara collectorate. For about a year after her marriage she lived with her parents at Compta, in the Southern Maratha Country, and ever since then had uninterruptedly lived with her husband. They came to Bombay about two years ago, and during the last four months the husband had been in the habit of accusing his wife of having talked and laughed with several persons, and of beating and ill-treating her. About three weeks ago, there being no fuel in the house, prosecutrix could prepare no breakfast. Prisoner, therefore, struck her with his shoes and went out. She then left and went over to one Saboo's house at Byculla. Next morning, about ten o'clock, prisoner came over accompanied by five or six persons and took her home. On their arrival there, he locked her up in a room and then went out, and when he returned home in the evening he accused her of having been enticed away by several persons. She said she had never been enticed away by any one. They went to bed about eight o'clock, the prisoner fastening the door from the inside by means of a wooden bolt. About four o'clock in the morning, he awoke his wife, lighted a lamp, took out a betelnut cutter, tied up her hands and legs with the "kanchis," and laying her down on her back, cut off her nose with the betelnut cutter. She cried out, but nobody came to her help. Prosecutrix then went out and gave information to the police, and the accused was arrested. The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till this day (Wednesday.)

THE DRAINAGE OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

I have now answered all Mr. Aitken's objections to my project, and will therefore proceed to criticise his own.

Just as the main feature of my project is the utilization of sewage, so the main feature of Mr. Aitken's project is to cast the sewage into the sea. In his Preliminary Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay he suggested three outfalls—the Oyster Rock Outfall; the Lighthouse Outfall; and the Prong Outfall. Of these he "recommended" the Oyster Rock one. The Commission appointed by Government which subsequently sat to consider the drainage question selected the Lighthouse Outfall. Mr. Aitken's project is based on this decision.

Shortly after my arrival in Bombay last July, at the meeting of the Bench of Justices on the 29th of that month, Mr. Aitken complained that he had to prepare his scheme under peculiar difficulties, inasmuch as his outfall was not of his own choosing. To this Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, replied that "Mr. Aitken had not been told where the sewage was to be discharged. He was asked in the first instance to select an outfall; he selected three, and out of these three the Committee had selected one. Had Mr. Aitken proposed to utilize the sewage at any point, that would have been considered. Mr. Aitken proposed three outfalls, all of them below Apollo Bunder, and the Committee decided that of these three outfalls one was preferable. He did not think there was anything in the records that would bear out that Mr. Aitken was limited to any scheme whatever with reference to the outfall, or as to any scheme of any kind.

On hearing Mr. Aitken publicly repudiate the Lighthouse Outfall, I naturally concluded that he had given up his scheme altogether,—that being the main feature of it. Subsequently I learnt that he had never been an advocate for the Lighthouse Outfall, and that he still defended his scheme on the basis of the Oyster Rock Outfall.*

When Mr. Aitken's pamphlet criticising my project came out, I of course expected under the circumstances that in his new scheme he would maintain the advisability of the Oyster Rock Outfall. It would appear, however, from the pamphlet itself that Mr. Aitken has again gone back to the Lighthouse Outfall, which, he complained before the Bench of Justices, he had, as it were against his own judgment, been compelled by the Government Committee to base his scheme upon.

Now, when Mr. Aitken has himself shown this inconstancy of opinion in the main feature of his own project, it would be too much to expect other people to have any confidence in it. As he may, however, again change his views on the subject of the outfalls, I think I had better at once consider them all.

The Prong Outfall will, I think, be admitted by every one, including Mr. Aitken himself, to be out of the question. The cost of the scheme would be so great that the Municipality would never be able to raise the funds for it.

The Oyster Rock Outfall is disposed of quite as easily. The whole of Colaba will shortly be converted into a military cantonment, and Government have already stated in the plainest terms that they will not allow the sewage to be cast into the sea opposite Oyster Rock. In their resolution No. 105 of 1867 they wrote thus—

"Government could, however, never consent to receive the sewage in the immediate foreshore of the new Military Cantonment at Colaba, and the proposed outfall is therefore inadmissible."

Mr. Aitken must of necessity therefore take his stand upon the Lighthouse Outfall, the one which he complained at the meeting of the Bench of Justices last July that he had been compelled to adopt against his judgment.

Looking at the question from a sanitary point of view, every one will admit that if the sewage were discharged at the Prong Outfall, which is 1¼ miles further towards the sea than the Lighthouse Outfall, the nuisance would be far less in that case than if it were discharged at the latter point. The sewage in fact would escape to the sea much sooner.

Now, before preparing his scheme Mr. Aitken had a number of experiments made in order to ascertain the direction of the flow of both ebb and flood tides. These experiments showed that ebb tides flowed from the harbour out to the sea, and that flood tides on the contrary flowed from the sea to the harbour. Reasoning on this fact, Mr. Aitken determined, in order to prevent the sewage going into the harbour, to discharge it into the sea during those hours only when the tide was in ebb. But to enable him to do so it was necessary to provide for storing the sewage in large ponding reservoirs during those hours when the tide was in flood. To discharge the sewage during flood tides would, he thought, be attended with risk to the pollution of the harbour. Moreover this was his opinion even if the outfall were placed on the Prong site, 1¼ miles south of the Lighthouse one. In order to show that I am not misrepresenting Mr. Aitken's views I give the following extract from his Preliminary Report, page 8:—

"The disadvantages" of the scheme of discharging the sewage into the sea at the Prong Outfall during all states of the tide "are that at low water the sewage would be thrown on to the end of the Prong, and *might be brought by the flood tide on to the foreshore of Colaba.* (a)

"Whether this would be the case, or whether the sewage issuing from the end of the culvert would be carried up the harbour amongst the shipping by the flood tide in sufficient quantity to cause a nuisance, could only be definitely settled after the completion of the works.

"*The execution therefore of this plan would be attended with certain amount of risk as to its ultimate complete success.* (a)

If Mr. Aitken thinks this in reference to the Prong Outfall, how much stronger is this argument (which be it remembered is all his own) against the Lighthouse Outfall.

Moreover, it should be borne in mind that, whereas in his former scheme Mr. Aitken provided for storing the sewage during flood tides, and discharging it during ebbs, *now*, in the face of all that he himself has urged against the risk of polluting both the foreshore of Colaba and the harbour by discharging the sewage into the sea at the Prong Outfall during all states of the tide, he actually proposes to dischage it under these very circumstances at the Lighthouse Outfall.

Mr. Aitken could hardly expect the Bombay people to spend a million sterling in order to settle definitely the abstract point whether the harbour would be polluted or not. I cordially agree with him when he says "the execution of this plan would be attended with a certain amount of risk as to its ultimate success."

But perhaps Mr. Aitken may now urge that even if the sewage is brought back into the harbour or cast on the foreshore of Colaba still it will not be a nuisance. I had better therefore give his own opinion on this subject also.

In page 2 of his Preliminary Report he says—

"In laying out a system of drainage in a climate such as this, much of course depends on the selection of a proper outfall. It is not sufficient here that the sewage should be discharged into the sea, but *it is absolutely necessary that when discharged it shall be conveyed away from the city and the shipping by the tidal current*, and *no portion of it left to rot in the sun on the foreshore.*"

Need I say that I again most cordially concur in Mr. Aitken's views? But it is possible he may urge one more argument, viz., that though the sewage may be a nuisance, still no positive *harm* may come of it. I will therefore give a final extract from his Preliminary Report (page 3) to show what his opinion on this subject is—

"From the tidal observations taken, as also from the Admiralty Charts of the harbour, it is evident that discharging sewage from any one of these places" (he is speaking of Mr. Tracey's outfalls) "would be most objectionable, the ebb tidal current in that part of the harbour setting in on the shore in a south-westerly direction, so that sewage issuing from any of them would be driven by the ebb tide into the creeks and basins of the harbour where it would be deposited on the foreshore and *give off noxious vapours hurtful both to the inhabitants of the city and of the shipping.*"

Thus it will be seen that the views which I put forth in my Report on the Drainage of Bombay, viz. that if the sewage were cast into the sea at the Lighthouse, it would pollute both the harbour and the foreshore of Colaba, are not only corroborated by Mr. Aitken, but are exactly in accordance with his own expressed opinion on the subject.

After what he has already written, is it not extraordinary that Mr. Aitken should now say—

"I still maintain that if sewage is cast into the sea at Colaba it must be swept away from Bombay and ultimately out of the harbour" ?†

The fact is that so far from having previously maintained this theory, he maintained the opposite one, as the above extracts prove. But he is now compelled to alter his project, and can only do so by changing his theory.

In his former project Mr. Aitken intended to discharge the sewage at Colaba during all states of the tide *in the monsoon only*. Government made this one of their great objections to the scheme. In their resolution No. 65 of 26th June 1867 they said—

"As regards Colaba the pumping in the monsoon would have to be directed into the sea, and not into the reservoir in the first instance; the discharge would go on during both ebb and flood, and, as pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor, the Colaba foreshore would be liable to pollution as great as if the sewage had been discharged into the harbour at a more northerly point."

Mr. Aitken in his amended project proposes to discharge the sewage at Colaba during all states of the tide *throughout the year*. But whereas formerly he pointed out that the effect of doing this would be the pollution of both the harbour and the foreshore of Colaba, now he maintains the opposite theory. Of course Mr. Aitken is entitled to change his opinion as often as he chooses, but he can have no cause to complain if his opponents are consistent and turn his theories against himself. The arguments put forward by Government, in order to keep the new cantonment of Colaba free from nuisance, will now have three times the force they had formerly. The pollution of the shore instead of going on for the four monsoon months will be continued throughout the year.

One of Mr. Aitken's arguments is, that because the amount of sewage in Bombay will not be one ten-thousandth part of the water in the harbour, therefore there will be no nuisance. I might just as well argue that because the sewage of Worthing is not one millionth part of the water in the English Channel, therefore no harm would ever occur by discharging the sewage into the sea. What are the facts of the case? They are, that although the sewage of Worthing is an inappreciable quantity when compared with the water in the English Channel, yet the place was visited with a very severe epidemic a few years ago in consequence of the sewage being discharged into the sea. The inhabitants are wiser now than to make comparisons between the amount of the sewage and the quantity of water in the sea. They are pumping up their sewage and utilizing it on land with perfect success.

Surely every one must see that the question is not how much water there is in the harbour of Bombay, and how much sewage in the town. This might be very important if the sewage could be taken and stirred up well with all the water in the harbour. I grant there would be no smell then. But sewage flows in a stream, and if it is discharged on the shore and the tide runs along the coast, the sewage will flow along the margin of the shore, and all the millions of gallons of water in the harbour will not help to make it pleasant to those who live in the vicinity of the sewage.

Having now shown what great risk will be incurred by the inhabitants of Bombay in both Mr. Aitken's opinion and my own by throwing the sewage into the sea at Colaba, I will point out other inconsistencies in his prroject.

In his former project he proposed the raising of 150 acres of low-lying ground in the town. In page 19 of his Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay he said—

"The extent of the ground requiring to be filled in * * * embraces an area of about 150 acres. I earnestly hope that this filling-in may be sanctioned, for so convinced am I of the necessity as well as the policy of doing so that I have framed all my plans, estimates, &c., on the understanding that it will be carried out; in fact *it is the centre on which the whole success of this scheme for the drainage of Bombay depends, and without which I cannot see how the monsoon waters are to be got rid of, or the town be rendered thoroughly healthy, except at a cost for pumping, which would render any scheme impracticable.*"*

Having expressed himself so strongly on this subject, we should naturally except some provision in Mr. Aitken's estimate to cover the cost of raising this land. In his former estimate he provided the sum of 12 lakhs of rupees. In his amended estimate this item is altogether omitted. Does it not follow from Mr. Aitken's own reasoning that as he does not intend now to raise this land he cannot drain Bombay? What he calls "the centre on which the whole success of his scheme depends" is given up by himself, and yet he would have the Municipality look favourably on that scheme!

Again in page 7 of his "Remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's Report" he says—

"Mr. Rawlinson, however, in his anxiety to further the cause of irrigation takes objection to the use of covered tanks for storing sewage, and seems to think that evil would result from the gases escaping from the putrid matter, but he forgets that the very object of the proposed tanks at Colaba was to get quit of the dangers attendant on sewage coming rapidly putrid, as it always must in a climate such as Bombay; and Mr. Rawlinson must know as well as I do that in properly constructed tanks it is quite as impossible for the putrid gases, generated by decomposition, to escape in any way except through the engine-fires, and thence up the chimney, as it is for the gases in a bottle of sodawater to escape until the cork is removed."

From this every one would naturally conclude that Mr. Aitken would advocate the construction of ponding reservoirs. On the contrary he proposes to dispense with them. At page 19 of the same pamphlet he says—

"The sewage at Colaba may, as suggested by Mr. Rawlinson, be pumped direct through a 4-feet outlet pipe into the sea, instead of being stored in tanks as formerly estimated for. By this means 13 lakhs of rupees will be saved."

How is it possible to reason with Mr. Aitken when on principle he upholds one theory and in practice adopts the opposite?

I will now calculate the cost of both Mr. Aitken's project and my own. Mr. Aitken puts my project down at about 75 lakhs of rupees and his own about 78 lakhs. Every one must admit that if two estimates for the same class of work are to be compared together, the comparison can be a fair one only when the same rates for the same class of work are taken in both. If in one estimate brickwork is taken at a certain rate, it should be taken at the same rate in the other estimate, otherwise no sort of comparison can be established. Now some of Mr. Aitken's rates are 100 per cent. less than mine, and nearly all of them are lower. If the projects are to be compared, I submit that the first thing necessary to be done is to equalize the rates. It does not matter what rates are taken. They may be as high as mine or as low as Mr. Aitken's, but once having been adopted, they must form the basis on which both estimates should be framed.

For my main and branch sewers I have taken "excavation" at Rs. 12 per 100 cubic feet. The average depth of excavation is 16 feet only. The average depth of excavation for Mr. Aitken's main sewer is about 30 feet, and his rates do not give an average of half of mine. He allows for excavating 5,423,553 cubic feet to a depth of about 30 feet Rs. 3,51,166, whereas I allow for excavating 3,841,200 cubic feet to a depth of 16 feet Rs. 5,07,038. In my project I have taken the rate for excavation when it averages 9 feet deep at Rs. 8 per 100 cubic feet, when it averages 16 feet deep Rs. 12 per 100 cubic feet, and when in rock at a depth of 23 feet Rs. 40 per 100 cubic feet. The rate for excavation for Mr. Aitken's main sewer, considering that the greater portion of it will be in solid rock, should be at least from Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per 100 cubic feet. At the rate even Rs. 18 the cost of excavating 5,423,553 cubic feet will be Rs. 9,76,230, or with contingencies at 10 per cent. Rs. 10,73,853, instead of Rs. 3,51,166 as Mr. Aitken has put it in his estimate. On this one item therefore his estimate must be increased by Rs. 7,22,687.

Mr. Aitken has taken tunnelling for a 6-foot circular sewer at Rs. 180 per lineal yard, and for a 7-foot sewer Rs. 200 per lineal yard, but for his main 10-foot sewer he has taken about Rs. 270. Now as the areas of circular sewers are as the squares of their diameters, it follows that in tunnelling for the 10-foot sewer more than twice as much rock will have to be removed as in tunnelling for the 7-foot one. Thus Mr. Aitken's rate for tunnelling for his main sewer, instead of being Rs. 270 per lineal yard should be Rs. 400. But allowing for increased facilities for working in a large sewer, let the rate be (say) Rs. 350 per lineal yard. His estimate must then be increased by Rs. 2,76,920.

Mr. Aitken has supposed that his tunnel, when finished for receiving the brickwork, will be of the form marked A on the accompanying plan. In fact that he will be able to bore through the rock like through a peace of cheese. Now, the rock through which it will have to pass is among the hardest strata known; it belongs to the class of traps. This kind of stone is very often harder than the tools employed to work it.

Under these circumstances I am certain that the tunnel when ready for the brickwork will be more like the form B, marked in the plan. If I am right, the quantity of brickwork and cement required for filling up the gaps will be very much in excess of what has been allowed in his estimate by Mr. Aitken.

Moreover it is nearly certain that occasional fissures will be found along the course, and that water will rush in through them from the sea and flood the tunnel. But Mr. Aitken has allowed nothing in his estimate for lining the upper surface of the tunnel to keep the water out.

The tunnel runs along a narrow neck of land with sea on both sides, and is in about as unfavourable a position for a work of that kind as it well could be.

It is my candid opinion that Mr. Aitken's sewer will be about the most formidable, tedious, and expensive one ever built, and that, so far from its costing about 9¼ lakhs of rupees only, it will not be executed for under 20 or 30 lakhs at the least: and it would be impossible to guess at the number of years that will be required for its completion. All this time the drainage of Bombay would have to remain in abeyance. No sewage could be got rid of till the tunnel was completed.

If the brickwork in my main sewer is calculated at the same rates as the brickwork in Mr. Aitken's main sewer, my estimate must be reduced by about Rs. 96,000.

I have not credited myself with anything for the value of the stone excavated in building my main sewer, whereas Mr. Aitken has credited himself with Rs. 1,00,394, which sum should accordingly be added to his estimate.

Mr. Aitken has allowed Rs. 900 per horse-power for his condensing engines, I have allowed Rs. 1,200. As he has four engines, each of 100 horse-power, there must be an addition to his estimate (allowing 10 per cent. for contingencies) of Rs. 1,32,000.

His rate for high-pressure engines is Rs. 400 per horse-power, while mine is Rs. 750. As he has five engines, each of 50 horse-power, an addition must be made to his estimate (including contingencies) of Rs. 96,250.

For engines and boiler houses for four engines (the total horse-power being 500) I have allowed Rs. 3,30,000, whereas for his nine engines (the total horse-power being 650) Mr. Aitken has allowed Rs. 2,16,012. There must be an addition to his estimate on this account of at least Rs. 2,00,000.

A large sum must also be added for reclaiming the site on which the engine and boiler houses are to be erected. According to Mr. Aitken's plan about 11 acres are required. The cost of reclamation will be Rs. 3,51,997.

In his Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay Mr. Aitken said:—

"If the project for the raising of this district" (*i. e* about 150 acres of land in Khetwady) "be carried out, it will enable us to construct the whole of the main drain three feet higher than would otherwise be possible if this part of the town were allowed to remain in its present condition. This will effect a large saving on the first cost of the main drain from Tardeo to Colaba."

As Mr. Aitken does not now in his amended Project propose to raise this ground, all his sewers will have to be lowered about 3 feet, and the "large saving" to which he refers will not be effected. An addition must therefore be made to his estimate of Rs. 3,65,316.

(To be continued.)

* In his letter No. 2401, dated 1st August 1867, and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Aitken wrote thus—

"In the total amount given in that report" (referring to his Report on the Main Drainage of Bombay) "as the estimated cost of the different works therein proposed there are several items which are not, in my opinion, at all essential to the Main Drainage of Bombay. Thus, as I have pointed out, the adoption of the Oyster Rock Outfall instead of that at the Lighthouse would do away with the necessity for the tunnel through Colaba and would effect a saving of about eleven lakhs of rupees in the first cost of the works."

(a) In these and all subsequent extracts from Mr. Aitken's Reports I have put in italics those sentences which bear more immediately on my argument.

† *Vide* page 9 of his "Remarks on Mr. Rawlinson's Report."

* Government in their Resolution No. 65, dated 26th June 1867, wrote:—

"Mr. Aitken's scheme depends entirely on the reclamation of 150 acres of land on the Flats, estimated to cost 10 or 12 lakhs, but which in reality will cost a great deal more. Unless this land is reclaimed, the whole scheme falls through. No provision for the reclamation is, however, made in the estimate; but the Municipal Commissioner says he will, by putting in force the provision of the Municipal Act, compel the owners of property to reclaim their own land.

"This will hardly be in the Commissioner's power, at least for a great many years to come, for the cost of reclaiming this land would be as great if not greater than the present market value of the land itself; and therefore owners would probably rather throw up their property than be compelled to reclaim it. When, therefore, it is stated that this area will be generally raised, and hopes are held out that the reclamation will be effected within two years without cost to the Municipality, more is promised than can be performed; and as this reclamation is essential to Mr. Aitken's scheme, its probable cost would form part of his estimate."

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay was held on Monday afternoon—Mr. Scoble in the chair. There was but a thin attendance of Justices.

THE MINUTES.

On the Clerk reading the minutes of last meeting,

Mr. Wood drew attention to the circumstance that Mr. Knight's motions on the claims of the Municipality on the State, and a system of direct taxation had been amalgamated into one, though he had given notice of them as two separate resolutions. This had been remarked at last meeting, and he thought it would be inconvenient to mix up a subject upon which they all agreed with one another on which they were divided.

The Chairman remarked that this was a matter which could, of course, be remedied were it mentioned and the time, but it was now impossible to deal with it.

The minutes were then confirmed.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Chairman said the first business was to consider the, report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, which, as it had been printed and circulated, would be held as read. With reference to that report, however, he would call attention to the extract of proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Bench, dated 20th January, which said—

"The committee concur in the estimate of the amount that will be required to meet the present liabilities of the Municipality (viz., Rs. 15 lakhs), and recommend the Bench to sanction the raising of a loan to that amount, having a currency of ten years in lieu of the loan of eight lakhs having a currency of eight years, sanctioned by Bench resolution of the 26th August 1868

"The committee consider that the debentures issued in connection with this loan should not be a recognised first charge on the future income of the Municipality, but should rank with other municipal debentures already issued on the security of the house rate."

Then that recommendation had been adopted by the Committee of the Legislative Council in a supplementary report in which they admitted that that recommendation was omitted from their report by an oversight, for they said—

"We desire to explain that we did not intend to recommend that the new loan should have any preference before existing loans."

Mr. Currey then said—It seems to me the Bench has hardly any other course left open to them than to concur in the substance of the report of the Committee of the Legislative Council—including a recommendation that the loan should be for fifteen lakhs instead of eight lakhs. But while adopting that course, I think that the Bench should not refrain from at the same time expressing an opinion as to the steps which may be advisable for the improved organization of the Municipality, and the prevention of a similar pecuniary crisis in future. I confess that my feeling is that the best thing which could happen at this moment for the Municipality, would be the issuing of a Government Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the present system and working of the Municipality, and reporting upon the changes which the experience of the past two years has shown are necessary in the Municipal Act. Now, I believe there are few Justices here, who have served on any of the Committees of the Bench, who do not agree with me that an enquiry, conducted by a special Government Commission, of say three fit men, who doubtless would be able to devote all or most of their time to the business entrusted to them, would be a far more effective mode of discovering what was best to be done than an enquiry carried on by a Committee of the Bench, composed of Justices, who are only able to devote very little, and that an uncertain small quantity of their own time to it—under which circumstances the enquiry proceeds in the way that we have seen is usually under such circumstances the case. We have a Municipal Act which requires no slight alteration—alterations possibly in the mode in which our finances are controlled—alterations possibly, also, in the collection and incidence of the taxes,—and alterations on various other points into which it is unnecessary to go at the present moment, but on all of which evidence would have to be taken, and that would have to be considered from various points of view. I think that really a thing involving such extensive points, and in itself such a large question, could be more successfully treated by a Government Commission than by a Committee of the Bench. (Hear, hear.) We have also a municipal administration which, though energetic in public works and conservancy, and in many matters which do the Municipal Commissioner much credit, has yet been hampered in its finances—the result being that we now find we have to raise a loan of fifteen lacs to cover the deficit which ought to have been met annually Now, it is absolutely necessary that the credit of the Municipality, especially when we are applying for a loan of fifteen lahks, should be in a satisfactory state, and that in asking Legislative sanction to raise such a loan, some practical steps should be taken by the Bench with the view to the establishment of some guarantee against any similar loan hereafter; and it will be more necessary that confidence should exist in the Municipality if we have to consider shortly—as I suppose we may have to do—the question of a larger loan for drainage or for additional water-supply. I think—looking to the circumstances of the case—looking to the magnitude, the real magnitude of the question—and looking also to the importance of the success of the experiment of local self government in Bombay, Government might fairly be asked—seeing that Government when they started the Municipality in 1865, started it with insufficient funds, and under an Act in which time has shown there are many defects—I think the Government might fairly be asked to assist or take the initiative in now putting the Municipality on a sound basis by the appointment of such a Government Commission as I have referred to. I need hardly say that in now bringing forward the idea of a Government Commission, I act in nothing but the most friendly spirit towards the Municipal Commissioner. He read to us himself a few weeks ago a letter he had written to Government, asking for such a Commission. My object and desire is to see such a course taken as affords the best possible means of having the Municipality put on a sound basis with the least possible delay, and I consider that the most efficient mode of securing such a result would be by the appointment of a small Government Commission, and I therefore beg to move the following resolution:—

"That the Bench concur in the recommendation contained in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that the Municipality be authorised to raise a loan of fifteen lacs for temporary purposes, and that with a view of adopting the most effective means for placing the Municipality on a proper basis with the least possible delay, the Bench submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the expediency of appointing a Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the system and administration of the Municipality, and upon the changes which are necessary in the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford said he could not second this resolution as it might place him in a false position. There were one or two amendments which he had to suggest to the mover of the resolution, and the first of these was that they should expressly *sanction* the fifteen lakhs loan.

Mr. Currey—I have no objection to that at all.

Mr. Crawford said that unless this was done, the matter would have to be referred back to the Bench. Then—and he was speaking now as a Justice of the Peace not as the Municipal Commissioner, and he conceived he had a perfect right to speak as such, for he was one who had suffered most from the present constitution of the Bench—he had to suggest that there was nothing more important than the constitution of the Bench itself; and he would suggest that the Government should be asked to enquire into the constitution of the Bench. He did not wish to say anything disparaging to any gentleman with whom he had had the honour of serving for the last three and a half years, but he felt very sensible that the present constitution of the Bench was not such as would in the long run secure efficient administration. It would be a long story to say why it was not, but really the constitution was not good, and, speaking personally, nothing could be more unsatisfactory to an officer entrusted with responsibility than to have to deal with a body that was to all intents and purposes irresponsible. He wished to say nothing offensive to the Bench. They had ever treated him very fairly; but there was this in the present state of things, this difficulty, that a responsible executive had to work with an irresponsible body. For himself, he need scarcely say it was a matter of a perfect indifference to him—he would not be much longer in Bombay. But he desired to see Bombay ruled by a proper constitution. They should be warned by what was going on in England. This question was being discussed in England and they ought to discuss it here, and have a corporation which would be better for all parties concerned. He should hope, therefore, that the proposer of this resolution would add the constitution of the corporation as a subject of enquiry by the Commission.

Mr. Currey—I think if the Municipal Commissioner will allow me, I will prefer the resolution as it is. The discretion as to nominating members to the Bench, rests with the Government, and I think the resolution will better remain on that understanding. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wood thought it was rather remarkable that Mr. Crawford could see his way so clearly to the addition of this large subject to the enquiries of the Commission, when only at the last meeting of the Bench he could not agree to a proposal by Captain Henry embodying this point. He thought the members of the Bench were all agreeable to Mr. Currey's proposal, and as the words of that gentleman's resolution did not bear out the scope of his remarks, he (Mr. Wood) would suggest the following addition, if Mr. Currey would accept it, and if not, he would press it as a resolution if any gentleman would second it.

"That the Government be requested to associate with the Commission, at least two members of the Bench, with the view to ascertain what may be due to the corporation in respect of its past and present revenue and income."

The greater part of Mr. Currey's remarks had no reference to the past circumstances that had placed the Municipality in many of its difficulties, and he thought that at a time like this, when a Commission was to be appointed, these things should be pointed out. The principal of Mr. Currey's motion was important, and it was with the desire to carry that out that he (Mr. Wood) suggested this addition. The claims of the Municipality upon the Local and Supreme Governments would form part of the subject of enquiry by the Commission. He need not go into the history of these: it was so well known. But he would remark that he was sorry to see that the Municipal Commissioner had discouraged the hope that the Bench would be indemnified for these. He thought these claims should be pressed on the Government, or otherwise there were contingencies that would arise in which the Bench would feel itself powerless and cast the whole thing on the Government. It would be as well that the Government should at present look to the whole matter and accept the responsibility fully and fairly, and if the Government were graciously inclined to accede to that, then all the desires of the Bench might be met by the appointment of two or perhaps three of the Justices as members of the Commission.

Dr. Joynt said 'twas strange such difference there should be twixt "tweedledum" and "tweedledee." On the last occasion it had been proposed that a committee of the Bench should carry on this investigation, and that their municipal imbecility and moral turpitude—(cries of No, no)—should be assisted by a few full grown bankrupts or horse-dealers to arrange the affairs of the Municipality. (Laughter.) And now they were asked to have a Government Commission, assisted by two or three members of the Bench. He concluded by intimating that he would oppose the motion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee did not exactly know what were Mr. Crawford's reasons for wishing to have the constitution of the Bench reconsidered, but for his part he would say that he would be glad to have that question carefully considered, with the view of making the Bench of Justices, or at least one-third part of it, elective by votes of the rate-payers. (Oh, oh.) He thought that the time had now come when this experiment might be fairly tried. At the present time it could not be said that the Bench of Justices represented in a fair proportion the different interests of the city. There were a hundred European resident Justices who represented about two thousand Europeans, and there were a hundred Native Justices who represented eight hundred thousand natives! (Hear, hear.) He did not wish to make any invidious remarks by showing this proportion of European and Native Justices. He knew well that Bombay and India generally owed a great deal to English courage, English independence, English enterprise, and English ability, and they had the full benefit of all that in the Bench of Justices; but he simply mentioned a fact which had struck him at the moment. He had, he said, often heard ratepayers complain that they were not properly represented at the Bench of Justices, and he thought that the time had now come for the rate-payers to send into this body a certain number of representatives elected by themselves, say five or ten from each ward of the city. Until some such scheme were devised, Municipal Government could not be said to be carried on in accordance with the wants and the feelings of the people. (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Currey did not desire to insert the proposed words in his resolution he would on a future occasion move a substantive resolution to that effect after giving proper notice.

The Chairman said that perhaps the alterations which had been introduced in the resolution by the mover at his suggestion might enable the Commission to deal with the question of the constitution of the Bench. To the resolution he would add that the commission should enquire into what alterations were necessary in the constitution of the Municipality and into the Municipal Act. He must confess that he did not look forward with a prophetic eye like his friend Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, to the day when the members of the Bench would be elected, and he must say that so far as his own experience went, he could not look forward with any anticipation of pleasure or with any anticipation of satisfactory results to the election of a municipal body by the rate-payers of this town. (Hear, hear.) Defective as the present constitution of the Bench no doubt might be, he thought the system of nomination, so far as his own opinion was concerned, was the most satisfactory that could be adopted in a community like this, and he was perfectly sure that in the constitution of the Bench in times past there was not a native gentlemen in Bombay known for his attainments, his public spiritedness or good character but had had a seat in the Bench. He was perfectly sure that whenever the name of any distinguished gentleman was brought forward as desirous of a seat at the Bench he had been at once nominated; and he had no doubt that such would be the case with the present Government. Mr. Dosabhoy had spoken of there being 100 European Justices to represent some 2,000 Europeans in Bombay and only 100 native members to represent the 800,000 of the native population. For his own part he could say that he considered he sat there quite as much, and more, to protect the interests of the native community than those of the European community. (Hear, hear.) And he was perfectly sure that every European Justice appointed to that Bench, and taking a part in the business, considered it his duty to act first for the natives of this town and not for the fleeting European community, of which he was a member—(hear, hear)—therefore he must say that it was rather the reverse of what his friend had stated, and that instead of 100 there were at least 200 Justices looking after the native interests. (Hear, hear.) With that preliminary remark he would turn to the more immediate subject of their consideration—that was the sanctioning of the 15 lakh loan for temporary purposes. Now, he must say, he was very sorry that there was not a larger attendance of Justices that day. He was particularly sorry that the Native Justices who were interested in this question of a loan, and in this question of liabilities, had not attended in greater numbers and taken a more prominent part in the discussion. He should have wished to hear from them their views on this matter, which to his mind was a serious matter. He thought that in sanctioning this loan of 15 lakhs for a deficit which had grown up in three years, whilst recognizing their obligation to pay their debts, they should take very great and scrupulous care that no more deficits should be incurred in future. (Hear, hear.) If they were to go on year after year spending more than the amount of their taxes, and trusting to an amiable legislation at successive periods to provide them with means to pay their debts by successive loans, then he would say they were entering upon a course of conduct that would naturally result in the bankruptcy of Bombay and the shameful disgrace of the Justices of the Peace who were the governing authorities of that Municipality. He thought that in considering this loan, they must consider, and consider most carefully, the reasons pointed out by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council as reasons that had contributed to the necessity for this loan. That Committee said—

"It is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act.

"The deficit may, also, in part, be traced to defective means of collecting income; because the charges have been increased by the want of means of ready payment. The Commissioner estimated that the delays in payment enhanced the prices paid in 1867 for labour and materials by at least 25 per cent. These delays in payment were a hindrance to orderly and effective action by the Controller of Municipal Accounts; whilst the consequent confusion of accounts was an obstacle to control by the Bench of Justices.

"The remedy for the future must be sought in improved means of collection, and in the real exercise of the checks intended and provided by the Municipal Act."

Now, his own opinion was not only that the confusion of accounts was an obstacle to control by the Bench, but that the Municipal Act itself prevented any efficient control by the Bench. (Applause.) The Bench were empowered at a certain meeting each year to consider and pass the budget submitted to them by the Municipal Commissioner, and from that time till the end of the year, save by supplementary matters which were brought before them by the Commissioner and generally approved—the Bench had no control whatsoever. The Commissioner having got his budget passed, proceeded to expend those sums voted to him, and as long as there was no report before the Bench from the Controller that the Commissioner was exceeding the authorized expenditure, so long was the Bench powerless. Now, he would say, that was not a satisfactory state of things either for the Commissioner, the sole responsible executive officer, or for the Bench. He would say, too, that the control supposed to be exercised by the Controller of Accounts in the way of refusing to countersign cheques signed by the Municipal Commissioner was no control at all. (Hear, hear.) It was not suggested, and had never been suggested, that the money which had been spent by the Commissioner had been spent otherwise than for purposes rendered necessary by the condition of the town and the state of the municipal revenue. There had been no case in which the Controller, according to his theory of the Act, could have exercised his control by refusing to countersign cheques, because there had been no occasion on which the Controller had exceeded that power, and so there had been no instance of his refusing to sign cheques brought before the Bench. But, although these officers had done their duty, still the present system of control was deficient. Now, that was a matter of serious importance. Here they were after three years 15 lakhs in debt with nobody to blame and nobody to hang. The money had been spent, and properly spent, but care had not been taken to pay the amounts stated in the previous budget and rendered necessary by subsequent votes at subsequent meetings. Now, it was clear that the system pursued in the past had entirely failed, and therefore he would say that whilst recognizing their liability to pay their debts, the Bench should urge the Government to relieve them from the position in which, by its own Act, it had placed the Bench, rendering them responsible, but depriving them of the means of controlling their expenditure. (Hear, hear.) As to the best means of dealing with this question he was inclined to think that his friend, Mr. Currey, was perfectly right in asking for a Commission. He saw no great reason to rejoice in the efforts the Bench hitherto in the appointment of Committees; but still he thought that a Commission, which could devote its whole time to this subject, would be far more effectual than a committee of the Bench. A committee of the Bench had already been appointed to consider what changes should be made in the Act, but from the number of its members, and the difficulty of their meeting, it had made little progress hitherto, and probably if it alone were to be continued to be entrusted with the consideration of the Act, many years might elapse before the 390 sections had been carefully gone through; and with that idea—without the slightest disrespect to the members of the committee, and recognizing the public spirit of the gentlemen who had undertaken the distasteful and laborious work of going through that Act—he would suggest the nomination of a Commission. As to the constitution of the Bench, that was a matter about which at present he had nothing to say. He did not consider that the election principle could be satisfactorily introduced into Bombay for many years to come. The day might, and he trusted it would come, when they would have an unbribable and "incorruptible" body of electors who would exercise the franchise honourably; but at present they might not have bribery, but certainly they would have a deal of intimidation. He therefore supported the resolution in the form in which it was now proposed to be put to the Bench, and which was as follows:—

"That the Bench concur in the recommendation contained in the report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that the Municipality be authorised to raise a loan of fifteen lakhs, having a currency of ten years, for temporary purpose, and hereby sanction the same; and that with a view of adopting the most effective means for placing the Municipality on a proper basis with the least possible delay, the Bench submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the expediency of appointing a Government Commission to enquire into and report upon the system and administration of the Municipality, and upon the changes which are necessary in the constitution of the Municipality and in the Municipal Act."

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that, from the Chairman's remarks, it appeared to him that he might have been misunderstood in the few observations he had just made. He did not for a moment intend to say that Government selections for the Bench of Justices were in any way unsatisfactory. He did not know of one Justice who ought not to be in his place there. He had also acknowledged the benefits which the Bench had derived from the European Justices. But what he meant to say was, that if a portion of the Bench were supplied by representatives elected by the people, the position of the Bench would be more acceptable to the public. The Chairman had remarked that he would be prepared to vote for such a measure when he was satisfied that the electors understood their business and was an "incorruptible" body. But he (Mr. Dosabhoy) remarked that as this could not be said even of the electors in England, it was too much to expect it here so soon. He would refer the Chairman to the English newspapers as to the way in which English electors very often exercised their trust. If otherwise, what were they to gather from the numerous petitions against bribery and for unseating of members of Parliament, which they often read of in the English papers.

Mr. Wood remarked that some of the Chairman's observations had been very strong in support of his proposition. He did not mean to say that the members of the Bench whose appointment on the Commission he proposed should oppose the Government members, but he thought that some of the Justices should be appointed. The remarks of the Chairman as to the large numbers on the standing committee had nothing to do with this matter.

Mr. Russel Aitken seconded Mr. Wood's motion, remarking that he had frequently in his reports drawn attention to the manner in which Government escaped from its just share of rates.

Mr. Crawford—Really, I think, this is a little out of order, for, as far as I recollect, there was a distinct resolution at the last meeting sanctioning a committee to ask for a Commission to enquire into these matters.

Mr. Wood—But nothing has been done in that at all.

Mr. Currey—I would prefer not to accept the addition proposed by Mr. Wood. I think it would be better if we left to Government altogether to appoint the Commission, and I have no doubt that in the selection of members, if Government read the newspapers, they will give full consideration to Mr. Wood's suggestion.

The Chairman then put the original proposition, which was carried almost unanimously, whilst Mr. Wood's rider was supported by only the mover and seconder.

Captain Hancock—May I be allowed to ask whether, in consequence of this resolution just passed, the Select Committee of the Bench may rest from their labours, at all events till the result of this enquiry be known?

The Chairman—I think that must be a matter of conscience with them entirely. (A laugh.)

The Commissioner's Supplementary Budget.

The following supplementary budget was then taken into consideration:—

Memorandum.

To the Finance Committee.

It is necessary that the Bench should as soon as possible be made acquainted with the deficit on the Municipal Fund for 1869, consequent on the death of the License Tax (for which no substitute has been as yet provided) and the reduction of one per cent. on the House Rate.

The other funds need no further consideration.

Statement A hereto appended gives the Expenditure of the Municipal Fund for the year calculated on the Budget Grants.

Statement B gives the Income of the Municipal Fund from all sources *as voted by the Bench.*

Statement C contrasts A and B and shows a deficit of Rs. 2,36,186 in the Municipal Fund consequent on the death of the License Tax and the reduction of the House Rate by one per cent.

To this deficit must be added the following items:—

		Rs.
(1.) Supplemental votes at the Bench Meeting of the 6th January 1869—		
Foras Road, Dadur to Byculla		25,000
Oomercarry Drain		1,841
Gratuity to Bhaoo Bhyrojee		540
(2.) Grant omitted by the Bench accidentally—Music and Poison License, Police Establishment.		540
(3.) Further additions—		
Cost of Meat Vans due to B. B. & C. I. Railway		51,888
Cost of Police ... Rs. 3,81,480; *Deduct* Police Rate. Rs. 2,62,740; Government Grant ... ,, 96,000 — ,, 3,58,740; Difference ... Rs. 22,740	Difference between cost of Police and yield of Police Rate, plus Government contribution	22,740
Interest and Sinking Fund on 15 Lakhs Loan for 10 years. Sinking Fund 1,50,000; * Interest for nine months at 6 per cent 67,500		2,17,500
2½ per cent. margin for Contingencies on gross sanctioned expenditure of 20 Lakhs		50,000
Add deficit shown in Statement C		2,36,186
Total deficit		6,06,235

* *N.B.*—The Loan will not be raised before the end of the first quarter of the year.

This can be slightly reduced by doubling the Slaughter fees for one year, and thus paying for the Meat Vans. There would, however, still remain about Rs. 5,75,000, and this must be covered by the Income to be raised by the two Bills now before Council.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

16th Jaunary 1869.

A.

Statement showing the Estimated expenditure of the Municipal Fund proper for the year 1869.

	Amount as per printed Budget for 1869.	Amount sanctioned by Worshipful Bench for 1869.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
General Superintendence	79,954	77,794	
Storekeeper and Establishment	8,844	8,844	
Health Department at Rs. 122,248 per quarter	4,88,992	4,88,000	Rs. 1,22,000, sanctioned only by the Bench for the 1st quarter.
Executive Engineer and Establishment at Rs 92,225 per quarter	36,900	31,000	,, 9,000 do. do.
Market and Slaughter Houses	62,052	62,052	
Registrar of Births and Deaths	13,260	13,260	
Halalcore Department	2,82,991	2,35,000	
Public Land Conveyance Department	6,600	6,600	
Liquor Licence Department	1,830	1,800	
Music and Poison Licence Department	540	...	No sanction for this item.
Road Repairs at Rs.81,250 per quarter	3,25,000	3,20,000	Rs. 80,000 sanctioned only for the 1st quarter
Improvement of Streets	60 000	60 000	
Annual Subscription to the Agri-Horticultural Society	10,000	10,000	
Contribution to Survey	25,000	25,000	
Do. to Drainage	2,50,000	2,50,000	
Government Instalment Elphinstone Circle Debt	50,000	50,000	
Maintenance of Worlie Sluices and Pumping Stations	30,000	30,000	
Pensions	3,953	3,933	
Cost of Assessment and Collection at 5 per cent	70,923	70,923	
Grant for Plant and Stores	65,000	65,000	
Expenditure on account of Government Contribution for Municipal Improvements	30,000	30,000	
Special Contingencies	5,000	5,000	
New Latrines	10,000	10,000	
Miscellaneous Repairs to Municipal Buildings	3,000	3,000	
Contribution to Water Works Fund on account of reduced payments by Railway Companies	14,000	14,000	
Total	19,33,849	18,76,266	
Sinking Fund and Interest.			
On 8 years Loan of Rs. 8,00,000	1,48,000	..	
On Market Loan of 6,15,000	67,650	67,650	
On Overbridges Loan of 2,70,00	24,133	24,133	
On Road Loan of 1,60,000	60,130	60,160	
Total	2,99,943	1,51,943	
Grand Total of Municipal Fund proper	22,33,792	20,28,209	

B.

Statement showing the estimated Income of the Municipal Fund proper for the year 1869.

	Amount as per printed Budget for 1869.	Amount sanctioned by the Worshipful Bench for 1869.
	Rs.	Rs.
House Rate at 6 per cent.	9,28,460	7,95,823
Wheel Tax	2,60,000	2,60,000
Liquor Licences	1,21,000	1,21,000
Land Conveyance Licence	13,200	13,200
Fines and Penalties	10,000	10,000
Miscellaneous Fees	50,00	50,000
Market Fees	1,15,000	1,15,000
Tobacco Duty and Licences	1,57,000	1,57,000
Halalcore Fees	2,40,000	2,40,000
Government Contribution by adjustment for Municipal improvements	30,000	30,000
Total Rs.	19,24,860	17,92,023

C.

Statement showing a contrast of Income with Expenditure of the Municipal Fund proper for 1869, as sanctioned by the Worshipful Bench.

	Expenditure as per Statement A as sanctioned by the Bench.	Increase as per Statement B as sanctioned by the Bench.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Excluding the item for Sinking Fund and Interest on Loan of Rs. 8,00,000	20,28,209	17,92,023	2,36,183

Mr. Crawford proposed—

That the Government be furnished with a copy of these papers, and he most respectfully requested to accelerate the passing of the two measures now before the Legislative Council, viz., the Certificate Tax Bill and the Town Duties Bill, so as to provide an income of at least five lacs of rupees receivable during the current year.

The reason for inserting the last few words in the resolution was, he said, to remind the Legislature that the 5 lakhs must be receivable during the current year. He did not altogether agree with the Finance Committee, which in his opinion was oversanguine in striking out the 2½ per cent. for contingencies. There were various ways in which the income might decrease, and he thought it was a mistake to calculate their expenditure to the last farthing of their income. However, there was a slight margin provided for in the motion, and he hoped the motion would be passed immediately, so that no further time might be lost.

Captain Hancock seconded the motion, and reminded the Justices that this tax was required to take the place of the 1 per cent. which was reduced from the house-tax, and also of the License-tax, which had been abolished from 1st November.

Mr. John Connon said this was a very serious resolution and one of which they had had no notice. For his part he could not vote upon it without some consideration. This Certificate Tax, though he did not quite know the nature of it, appeared just to be their old friend under a new name. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee some weeks ago proposed the abolition of that tax, and he had seconded the motion, so that he could not now be a party to the resolution which had just been proposed. He was not prepared with an amendment, but he certainly was taken by surprise by this motion. He would not vote for it, and he hoped this meeting would not carry it.

The Chairman drew attention to the resolutions first abolishing the two taxes and then approving those mentioned by Mr. Crawford.

Mr. M. Wood thought Mr. Connon's remarks very proper. It was, he said, most unwarrantable to try to catch the Bench by a side wind in this way, and thus to commit them to two separate lines of policy. Why should an attempt be made to get the Bench to express an opinion in this way, and afterwards to say that they had supported a motion in favour of the Licence-tax and Town Duties?

Mr. Crawford said there was no attempt to commit the Bench to anything to which they were not already committed. The resolutions would simply commit the Bench to the Certificate Tax, a draft bill of which was already before the Legislative Council, and reiterate the desire of a very large majority of the Bench, who had expressed a very strong opinion on the subject. Five lakhs of rupees was a rather large sum of money, and as the Bench had already voted the expenditure including that 5 lakhs, perhaps the Bench would be good enough to tell him how they proposed to find the money?

The Chairman drew the attention of the Justices to the resolution on the question of town duties passed at the meeting of 5th November, remarking that the Bench had already affirmed the principle of both of these bills mentioned.

Mr. James Taylor said that if it were proposed to reopen the whole question he would propose that the 1 per cent. which had been taken from house-tax should be reimposed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) And why not cut down the expenditure from the supplies already voted. He considered it to be his duty to vote against the motion.

Mr Carrey said he was not prepared to vote for the proposal as the Commissioner had put it. If there had been no expression of opinion in the resolution as to how the taxes should be derived he did not think there would have been anything said against it.

Mr. Crawford said that if he did so he would have a storm of opposition from all the opponents of the Town Duties Bill. As to what Mr. Taylor said about cutting down the expenditure and reducing it by 5 lakhs, which meant reducing it 25 per cent., he did not think such a proposal was very complimentary to the Bench. They might give the Bench credit for having, when they voted the Budget grants, considered the different sums voted. He certainly had asked the different sums after careful consideration, and he did not think it was very complimentary to the Bench to say, barely one month after it had voted these sums, that all these grants might be reduced 25 per cent. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, when it was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Crawford asked how the Bench proposed to raise the 5 lakhs deficit, because they had voted the money and he was going to spend it.

Mr. Wood understood that the Bench had already indicated how this income was to be obtained. The only question was, what was the use of formally bringing this matter before the Bench and the Government? The Bench had now decided to put Mr. Crawford's proposition aside; but he had no doubt the payment would be looked after. He understood the supplementary budget had been already sanctioned.

The Chairman said the position of matters was that the Commissioner having come before them with a supplementary budget for six lakhs, and the Finance Committee having reported in favour of 4½ lakhs of that, the Bench had set aside this supplementary budget and the recommendation of the committee. That was the position, and it was for the Bench to judge how far it was consistent with the carrying on of the work of the Municipality.

Mr. Wood—I do not think the Bench understood that when they rejected the motion. The Bench is quite ready to sanction the supplementary budget.

Mr. Currey proposed as a way out of the dilemma in which they were placed—

That the Bench trust Government will take such steps as will be sufficient for providing funds for the Municipal expenses. Meantime defer consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget.

Mr. Crawford—My good sir, would you have the goodness to remember this is not a thing to be shunted. You must find the money within nine months. You voted the money and you must find it.

Dr. Joynt thought the proposition regarding the town duties would have even at this meeting an overwhelming majority if put by itself.

Captain Hancock then proposed—

That the Bench sanction the provision of Rs. 1,12,500 in the Budget for 1869, being the probable amount payable during the year for interest and sinking fund on the proposed loan of fifteen lacs, sanctioned by the Worshipful Bench.

Mr. Connon said Mr. Crawford repudiated any desire to take the Bench by surprise, but for his part he was unwilling to be led to the water when he did not want to drink. It certainly was an attempt to get them to agree to a thing which they did not like. By all means let the Commissioner get it passed if he could. Those who were against the passing of town duties had submitted to their defeat, but they did not like to have that defeat paraded before them again unnecessarily, and did not like to be requested to go to Government and ask it to do a thing which they did not themselves like. (Hear, hear.)

The formal resolution proposed by Captain Hancock was here seconded by Mr. Connon and declared carried.

The Chairman, then proposed—

That the supplementary Budget, as amended by the Finance Committee, be sanctioned, and that the Commissioner's Memorandum, with the Financial Committee's report thereon, be forwarded to Government for their information and consideration.

Mr. Rowland Hamilton seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE DRAINAGE QUESTION AND THE WATER SUPPLY.

The clerk (Mr. Leathes) then read Government resolution of the 12th instant relating to the appointment of a commission asked for by the Bench in their resolution of the 4th to scrutinise and report on the scheme for drainage and increased water supply.

Mr. T. Blaney said he thought that it was the unanimous opinion of the Bench at last meeting to have a commission of enquiry on the question regarding the general conservancy of the city. There appeared to have been some unfortunate wording of the letter of the Municipal Commissioner asking Government to consider only the drainage scheme which had been already prepared and placed before Government. He had taken no part in the discussion at the last meeting on this drainage question, because he believed the Bench was unanimous on the subject, and he had been taken by surprise at this resolution of the Public Works Department of 12th January, which confined the duty of the commission to the consideration of Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme. Now, he submitted, that if that was all the commission had to do, a less important body might perhaps have done it. A properly constituted commission might consider the general conservancy of the city, which would embrace the subject of drainage, and might come to conclusions much to be desired for improving the public health of this city. The drainage and the water supply were two very important subjects; but it was quite possible for a commission, confining its duty to what was mentioned in the Government resolution, to take evidence and come to a conclusion the very opposite of that which would be come to in considering the subject of the general conservancy. He submitted that it had not yet been decided even in Europe whether a drainage system by underground sewers was the proper system of drainage, and there were several very respectable authorities to be found who would be adverse to the construction of underground drains connected with houses in such a city as Bombay. There were many peculiarities in Bombay, such as the poorness of the houses and the difficulty of making the house connections and keeping them air tight. If sewage gases were admitted into houses they would have a new class of diseases and a higher mortality. This was a subject demanding most careful enquiry before a scheme of underground sewers or any other scheme was adopted. He submitted this as his own opinion, but the only thing he wished was that there should be a full and really impartial inquiry to elicit as much truth as possible. If the inquiry were confined to the one subject, and if they were going to spend one or two millions on the scheme, and then have authorities coming forward and saying that the scheme would not bear the test of sanitation, and also have the death-rate increasing in the city, what a sad mess they should then be in, and then it would be said, Why did not the sanitary inquiry precede the consideration of the purely engineering question? (Hear, hear.) There were great difficulties connected with this engineering question, and he did not pretend to understand them; he only knew they were extreme difficulties, and when men of talent came forward and submitted their schemes to the public, he did not think they ought to consider these men as antagonistic one to another, however antagonistic their schemes might be in plan or detail. The public should be only too thankful to these engineers who had spent so much of their time and brought a great deal of ability to bear on the question, because they thereby furthered the cause of sanitation: and no doubt they were nearer to the solution of these important questions than they were twenty years ago. The late Mr. Tracey, whom he had known as a friend, had done good service, and he considered also that Mr. Russel Aitken had done good service—(hear, hear,)—also that Captain Tulloch had done eminent service, and as a stranger deserved all the credit which could be given him in the matter, and Mr. Rawlinson no less. He had read Mr. Rawlinson's report, and had studied this

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conservancy question and carefully read every word he could get on hygiene in India. In 1863 the Secretary of State put before Mr. Rawlinson the late Mr. Tracey's scheme, and now, five years afterwards, the same authority had been asked to consider Mr. Aitken's scheme. Mr. Rawlinson had been an advocate for Mr. Tracey's scheme with some modifications, but five years had elapsed, during which the European world had been deeply engaged in considering the subject of sanitation in connection with drainage, and vast improvements had taken place and great light thrown upon the matter, and now they had Mr. Rawlinson's own testimony as to sewage outfalls. According to Mr. Tracey's plan there were to be three outfalls, the sewage being carried into the harbour; and in 1868 Mr. Rawlinson would not hear of such a proposal, and at once condemned Mr. Aitken's scheme because the outfall was to be at Colaba. He (Mr. Blaney) had been emboldened to put forward that sanitary question by authorities such as the International Sanitary Commission an extract from whose proceedings he would read to them.—

"To soil the pure waters of streams and rivers with filth, to cover the limpid depths of anchorage grounds with excrementious matters, and to transform the basins of our ports into *cloacæ*, is always a sort of profanation, an act of barbarism, an attack against health. It is, in fact, only too common to choose the basins of sea ports as receptacles of all the ordure of the town. It is said indeed that these matters do not exercise any influence on the inhabitants, because they are carried far out to sea and submerged. This, however, is nothing. It is forgotten: it is forgotten that, by their specific gravity, these matters are quickly deposited at the bottom, but that the tide, or the currents and winds in the direction of the sea coast, keep driving them continually toward the shore. It is only necessary to visit one of these ports at low tide or on the approach of a storm, or in foggy weather, to be convinced by the fœtid exhalations from the enormous bed of slime and black dirt, how pernicious they must prove to those who inhale them. It is evident that the hotter the climate of the port is, the more this deleterious influence must manifest itself." (Applause.) (Hear, hear.) Often and often had he been at Waree Bunder, on the site of the Elphinstone Reclamation, and found, as he went further south, human ordure lying many feet deep, combined with other organic matters not so deleterious lying upon the shore. There appeared to be some advocates for bringing the drainage into the harbour. Well, that might be a matter of taste—some people had stinks near them so long that they seemed to consider it a deprivation to have them taken away. (A laugh.) But of course the Bench could not consider the opinions of these people where the great question of public health was concerned. He would ask the Bench whether within the last five or six years the subject of general conservancy had not undergone great changes, and whether the authorities on Indian Sanitation had not spoken out? All the evidence he had met with worth considering was opposed to underground sewers in cities. He mentioned this as the result of his personal reading. He did not wish it to have any influence with the Bench. He wished full and free inquiry, that alone would make them safe and in a condition that would justify them in spending the large sums of money that must necessarily be spent. He saw that opinion was changing as to these underground sewers, and he had got a large amount of authority to show what the opinion was. In December last year they had all seen an article from the *Daily News* showing how Brighton was deserted and the *Lancet* of last month had given the following article upon it:—

"It is satisfactory to observe that there is some prospect of the question of Brighton drainage being seriously brought under the notice of the town authorities. According to the *Daily News*, the few visitors who has arrived, have departed after a brief stay, and have not been replaced by any new arrivals. The lodging house keepers sit in their unlet apartments in solitary grandeur. The shares of the hotel companies are unsaleable, and the hacks of riding masters are positively looking fat. The tempting articles in the shop windows are exposed in vain, because there are no buyers; and even the German minstrels have decamped. *Yes*; it is at length admitted by a Brighton alderman that our report was true, and that, as he delicately expresses it, "a certain effluvia comes from the south which is very disagreeable on one of the most magnificent promenades in the world." More and more houses are being connected with the public sewers, and, as we pointed out, the evils of the present outfalls will be greatly magnified when cesspools are all closed up and house drainage is complete. The alderman advocated a conference between the public bodies that controlled the drains within the parliamentary borough, whose quarrels and jealousies formed one of the chief obstacles to common action. He held up the prospect of repeated scarification by the *Lancet*, and a probable interference on the part of the new Sanitary Commissions, both of which prophecies are likely to come true. He is no real friend to Brighton who wishes to smother up this evil, and we trust that the Town Council will listen to the Alderman' before it is too late"

Thus while opinion was changing so rapidly in Europe it behoved them who stood in a different position from other places to be wise in time, and see that they did not import into Bombay the diseases connected with underground sewers. He would not further detain the Bench except by saying he only wished that Government would be moved to appoint a Commission to deal with the general conservancy of health, and there would be evidence to show what was the general view of the question and the means that they should adopt, and how that would bear on Captain Tulloch's scheme which the Government had said was the only thing to be considered, but which would not satisfy the sanitary wants of this city. Mr. Blaney concluded by moving the following resolution—

"The Government be respectfully informed in reference to their resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 4 C. W. 11, dated 12th and No. 11 C. W. 24, dated 21st January 1869, that the Bench trust the sphere of the duties of the Commission of the Drainage and Water Supply may be so enlarged as to admit of its considering any general proposals regarding these two important subjects in connection with the general conservancy of the city."

Dr. Eccles seconded this motion, and in a speech of some length spoke in support of the views expressed by Mr. Blaney. Bombay, he said, must no doubt be drained, but there might be other schemes than those of Captain Tulloch and Mr. Russel Aitken, and if they introduced a system of underground sewers, they must be prepared for many diseases which he was happy to say he had not as yet observed in Bombay. If they were to let night soil go into the drains, a great portion of it would ever be choking them up, even though there was an additional water supply to clean it out. They had proof of this in the case of the basement flats in Elphinstone Circle and in Church Gate Street. The latter was one of the best ventilated streets of Bombay, but it was ever the most stinking, this simply arising from the fact that the pipes served as ventilators to the drains. He knew little of engineering, but he thought that if they were to have a channel for removing night soil by water they must raise Bombay some hundred yards above its present level. He had been reading in the newspapers of a gentleman who had paid a deal of attention to these matters, and who when he went back to England found all the houses so close that he was wishing for the fresh breeze of India. (A laugh.) The reason, he soon found out, was that in every water closet there was a pipe connected with the sewers, ventilating these, and defying all manner of dodges and gimcracks to keep the foul air out of the houses. Now, he believed, they would soon find that would the case, were the same system introduced in Bombay, and that typhoid would soon be found in the Fort, and that even at present if they had statistics of the mortality and invaliding going on in the Fort they would find illness considerably advanced already. As to the water supply, with all due deference to Mr. Aitken—who he was sure had done his work well—he must say he did not see where a sufficient supply of water could be got for Bombay. They ought not to have less than half as much again as for any European city of the same size, but such was far from being the case, and that was why the lower classes of their native friends were not clean. They were all in the way of saying "what dirty fellows," and not even touching them with the ends of their sticks, but they ought to give the natives water to clean themselves with. For himself he would rather give Rs. 50 for water rate than for all the other rates together; but he believed the order of things should be, to provide, first for the removal of night soil and not by a drain, then have ordinary drainage, and after that have an increase of the water supply. He concluded by seconding Mr. Blaney's resolution.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee here suggested that as it was now getting late, and as the Justices would all wish to give their opinion on this matter which would affect them so much financially, they ought to adjourn the meeting.

Mr. Wood said he was prepared to second a motion to that effect.

Mr. Connon said he would have no objection to an adjournment if they could hope [illegible] on another day. If he th[illegible] or a larger meeting wish to adjourn he wo[illegible] ought it was the general they were, as he th[illegible] and offer no objection. But if and there w[illegible] ought, all agreed on this motion, he did no[illegible] to be no discussion on it, then He [illegible] see the necessity for delay. (Hear, hear.)

[illegible] wished for himself to say, that he entirely concurred, so far as he was able to give an intelligent concurrence, in all that Mr. Blaney had said with so much better knowledge than he had on the subject of which he had been speaking, and he wished also to say, without meaning to bit anybody in particular, as he did know to whom what he was to say referred—that he thought Government had not been well advised in issuing a commission for an enquiry so extremely limited as only to consider whether Captain Tulloch's scheme was right or wrong—because really, without any disrespect to Captain Tulloch they ought not to be reduced in their choice in that way, and that there might be some better scheme than Captain Tulloch's. And for his part he was not at all satisfied that Mr. Aitken had been so entirely snuffed out in his drainage views, that the world was never to hear of him again. He had had some conversation with Mr. Ormiston, and though he had not that gentleman's permission to repeat it, he might say that he was much dissatisfied with the present position of the question, particularly the reference to Mr. Rawlinson, that he wished a reference made to Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Bazelgette, and other Engineers at home, whom he had called the field marshals of engineers. Mr. Rawlinson was a long way off and could not be affected by anything he (Mr. Connon) might say, but he was not the first in pre-eminence in the rank of his profession that he should make them all bow before him as their idol. At all events so far as he understood the matter he was not satisfied that they should not make the request suggested by Mr. Blaney. His public and philanthropic spirit they all knew had made that gentleman apply himself to the subject for years, and therefore his views should not be overlooked in an inquiry of this kind; and he would be glad if Government would appoint a commission with some medical members added, as recommended by Mr. Blainey, and of which Mr. Blaney might form a conspicuous member. At all events it would be a public calamity if his views were not considered, and support given to views which were gaining support all round the world. He had much pleasure in supporting the motion, and hoped it would be carried unanimously.

Mr. Crawford did not think this was a matter which required delay, but that they should at once respectfully request Government to enlarge the sphere of inquiry to this important subject. As the person who had originally drafted the resolution in which application was made to Government for a commission, he could say the resolution of the Government on that had not met his views, nor the views of Captain Tulloch, than whom nobody was more anxious for a free fight. At the same time he thought they should be careful in coming to a new resolution, for the Secretary of State had referred to a person, whom he considered a higher authority, and whether it was Mr Rawlinson, that person had been deemed a competent authority to decide, and he had decided against Mr. Aitken's scheme. That being so, he confessed he hardly thought Government could be expected to reopen the question, but still he did not think it had been in the first instance intended to shut out Mr. Sowerby's scheme and others. He thought that the words of the Government resolution were rather strong, and that they might be fairly asked to modify these. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Blaney wished to remark that the inquiry would not go on long before it would be decided whether it was right to throw the sewage into the harbour. If they decided that it was not right, then there would be an end to Mr. Aitken's scheme. The nature of the scientific inquiry into the general conservancy would establish such principles as to necessitate an alteration on the schemes or parts of them which were brought under consideration.

The Chairman wished to say a few words on this subject. Government had done him the honour to appoint him a member of the commission, without any communication or solicitation on his part. Of course it was clear that the enquiries would take some time, and though it was stipulated that the non-official members should be paid, it was clear that the payment from Government would never recompense him for the abstraction of his mind from his professional duties. But he considered this a work for which, as a citizen of Bombay, he was bound to cast aside considerations of personal convenience and mere remuneration, and as he was appointed he consented to join the commission. But when he read the resolution it struck him that that was not what the Bench had asked for, nor would it be satisfactory to the public—and accordingly he communicated that to Government. He regretted to say that his recommendation was not acceded to, and the consequence was the resolution of 21st January. It appeared in the Government resolution rather as if he had brought up some new matter and requested the Government to undertake more than the Bench had asked for, but he thought that it was clear from the discussion to-day that he was right in what he had represented—that it was the wish of the Bench that there should be a full inquiry. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then unanimously passed.

EXTENSION OF DR. HEWLETT'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Chairman said it would be in the recollection of the Bench that a resolution was carried at a late meeting that the Executive Engineer and Health Officer's Departments as at present organized should be continued for the next three months only, and that the whole question should come up for discussion at the next quarterly meeting in April next. Dr. Lumsdaine who was at present acting for Dr. Hewlett had agreed that the present arrangement with regard to allowance should be continued for other three months, though of course if Dr. Hewlett's office were abolished there would be an end to the salary for it. That question would come up in April, however, and all he had to do meantime was to ask the Bench to grant another three months' leave of absence to Dr. Hewlett. That had been already done by Government on account of his continued ill-health; and so he begged to move—

"That six months' additional leave be granted to Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, for three months on his present absentee allowance, and for the remaining three months on such allowance as the Bench may sanction at the quarterly meeting in April next."

Mr. Connon seconded the motion, which was at once carried.

RENEWAL OF THE CASH CREDIT.

Mr. Crawford said there was just another formal matter to bring forward—that was to sanction the renewal of the 3 lakh cash credit which was sanctioned three months ago. The time had expired, and of course nothing else could be done but to renew it for three months, and he had now to move—

"That the renewal of the cash credit of three lakhs with the Bombay Bank, which fell due on the 8th instant, be confirmed."

Captain Hancock seconded this motion, and it was passed.

The meeting then adjourned, all the business having been got through.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns Of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11 11/16d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11 7/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ...... 6 per cent.
6 do. ...... 5 "
3 do. ...... 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Calcutta. Akyab. Rangoon. Singapore. Batavia. Hongkong. Shanghai. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ......at 1s. 11½d. "
3 do. ......at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
2 do. ......at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 do. ......at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
On demand (Head Office) ......at 1s. 11¾d. "

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission [illegible] charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home [illegible] by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 20th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

PRICE ONE RUPEE EACH.

Queen Victoria of England.
" of Russia.
" of Spain.
Princess Alice.
" Beatrice.
" of Wales at Abergeldie.
" Louise.
" Louise and Prince Leopold.
Czarewitch of Russia, and wife.
Emperor of France.
" of Russia.
King of Prussia.
" of Italy.
" of Portugal.
The Countess Girgenti.
Marchioness of Townshend and Son.
Marchioness of Townshend as a Nun.
Head of Theodorus.
Son of Theodorus.
The Duke of Argyll.
Lord Napier of Magdala.
Ditto in his General's uniform.
Lord Stanley.
Lord Clarendon, Foreign Secretary.
Sir Seymour Fitzgerald.
Sir Bartle Frere.
Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart.
Sir Robert Vivian.
Marechal Prim.
Consul Cameron.
Mr. Flad.
Mario and Patti, in Romeo and Juliet.
Miss Herbert.
Amy Sedgwick.
Rachel Sanger.
Madame Latour.
Miss Sidney.
Empress of Russia.
" of France.
Queen of Portugal.
Princess of Hesse.
" of Prussia.
" Dagmar.
Prince and Princess Teck.
" " and child.
Prince and Princess of Wales and party in highlands.
Crown Prince of Prussia.
Prince Humbert.
The Czarawitz of Russia.
The Sultan of Turkey.
The Viceroy of Egypt.
Duchess of Newcastle.
The Countess of Fife.
Prince Napoleon
Adelina Patti.
Marquis of Hastings.
" of Townshend.
Sir J. L. M. Lawrence.
Earl Mayo.
Lord Ranelagh.
Lord S. de Redclife.
Sir C. Trevelyan.
Sir J. Pakington.
Sir Henry Storks.
Sir Melvill Melvill.
Marechal Serrano.
Dean Milman.
Tressy Marston.
Miss Hamilton.
Mdlle. Pitteri.
Marriage Scene, Romeo and Juliet.
Miss Mapin.
" Helen Howard.
" Annie Scott.
" Wilson.
" Alice Desborough.
" Montalard.
" Finette.
" Grace Marner.
" Block.
" Henrade.
" Ugalde.
" Liebhardt.
" Christian.
" Minnie Hauck.
" Rosa Clare.
" Marian Lee.
Mdlle. Duval.
" L. Leblanc.
Miss Odette Reynould.
" Julie Reynould.
" Schneider.
" Austin, in Cancandance.
" Le Grand.
" Anderson.
" Gilbert.
" Ada Harland.
" Nyalda.
" Nellie Leigh.
Mr. Mill, M. P.
" John Bright.
" Longfellow.
" M. Lemon, as Falstaff.
" Montague.
Father Claret.
Sothern.
Mario.
Benedict.
M. Faure.
Miss Clare.
" Marie Roze.
" Markowitch.
" Maria Harris.
" Furtardo.
" Louisa Moore.
" Nilsson.
" Lucca.
" Lennox Grey.
" LeClerq.
" M. Oliver.
" Lydia Thompson.
" Cora Pearl.
Mrs. Borradaile.
Miss Ada Swanborough.
" Carlotta Patti.
" Carvalho.
" Warlton.
" Emma.
" Douglas.
" Kellog.
" Milly Palmer.
" Pitt.
" Marbello.
Serjeant Ballantyne.
Mr. Cardwell, Secy. of War.
" Gladstone.
" Tennyson.
Captain Speedy and Theodore's Son.
Mr. Rosenthal.
M. Gounod.
" Berryer,
S. Marfori.
Mario, in Faust.

CABINET SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rs. 1½ EACH.

Queen Victoria.
The Princess Beatrice.
Madame Sasse.
Prince and Princess Teck, and child.
Miss Furtardo.
" Markowitch.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills...... 7 per cent.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding. 60 Days.
On Private Bills and Notes......	9 per cent.	10 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares......	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto ditto Goods or Shipping documents for Goods	9 do.	10 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent. on the amount of Credit...	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 17th December 1868.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. do.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11 13/16d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11 11/16d. do.
" demand ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } ...... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Paris do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 27th January 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight......at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
4 " ......at 1s. 11½d. "
3 " ......at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " ......at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 " ......at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand ......at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
Circular Notes ......at 1s. 11¼d. "

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11¾ per Rupee
4 do. 1/11¾ "
3 do. 1/11 11/16 "
2 do. 1/11¾ "
1 do. 1/11 9/16 "
On demand 1/11¾ "
On Scotland 1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ...... £ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND, British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND. Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors, JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—fresh batch

received on Saturday—in baskets of 200, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 3 per basket. Apply to

23rd January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,

IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.

Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper,

price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART

HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs,

in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms

of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats, convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand light Miniature Brougham, with surrounding venetians, by Holmes, of Derby.

Just Landed.

Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts, with folding heads, College patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.

And also,

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.

Just Unpacked

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.

Just landed.

A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.

And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.

A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 27th January, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited.) London—LIFE and MARINE.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th July 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager and Actuary.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

S. L. Acland, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London Asiatic and American Company (Limited)

1st October 1867.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY,

1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ...... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ...... £ 73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN— { William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs.	a.	p.	Without profits. Rs.	a.	p.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year. Rs.	a.	p.	Seven years. Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

LINDLEY and WARREN.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

APOLLO STREET.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite ......Rs. 12 per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos ... " 15 "
Postage Stamps ...... " 5 "
Cabinet Portraits ...... " 24 "
Large Groups and Portraits ...... " 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE AND MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS, FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,

RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

VIEWS OF

BOMBAY AND VICINITY,

in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,

(No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.)

1, EAST STREET, POONA,

Have much pleasure in announcing to their numerous Customers and the Public, that they have just received Overland a large supply of Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a few of which are enumerated below:—

LADIES' BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

White Satin, Kid, Marsala, and Jean Boots.
Bronze, Sensation, and Plain. do.
Black Satin do.
" Kid, Hessian, Bootees, Croquet, Walking, Plain, and House Boots.
" Brown and Grey Cashmere Boots.
To fasten over Instep with Elastic Bands (French).
White Satin and Jean Shoes.
Slippers Red, Black, Blue, and Bronze.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

French Glove Kid (Emperor's) Boots } Dress.
All Patent " do.
Do. " (with spur boxes) do.
Kid top Patent Calf Golosh do. } Walking.
Memel top French Calf Golosh do.
Calf Croquet do.
Enamelled Croquet do.
Do. Imitation Balmorals do.
Do. Plain do.
Morocco top Morocco Golosh do.
Kid do. do. do.
Brown Morocco (Chelsea) do.
Do. Calf Golosh do.
Canvas do.
Enamelled and Brown Napoleon do. Riding.

Shoes in all the above materials, Elastic side and to Lace.

Slippers in Leopard and Hairy Calfskins, Morocco, Patent, Plush, and Enamelled Leather.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in great variety.

SUNDRIES.

A few Sets of very superior Single and Double Harness, Riding Saddles and Bridles, Double and Single Reins, Driving Riding and Hunting Whips, Rug and Luggage Straps, a choice selection of Walking Sticks, Alpaca Umbrellas, Gent's Brown and Patent Waist Belts, Courier and Officers' Bags of sizes, Leather Alberts, Purses in great variety, Writing Desks of various sizes, Ladies' Doeskin Gauntlets, Military Undress, Irregular Cavalry and Hunting Spurs of every description, Sponges, Chamois Skins, Carriage Rugs in various colors, Solid Leather Portmanteaus of sizes, Jamieson and Harris's Harness Composition, India Rubber Racket Shoe Soles, Black and Yellow Enamelled Hide, Grained Hide, and Waterproof Canvas Gaiters (Thigh and Knee), Patent Varnish, Kid Reviver, Blacking and Shoe Brushes, Trowser and Spur Chains, and Steel Burnishers.

PRICE LISTS, containing directions for self-measurement post free on application.

Bombay, 16th November, 1868.

NOTICES.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by LONGMAN and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hemorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BEDFORD AND COMPANY,

FROM

HUDSON AND SONS,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

LONDON.

Messrs. BEDFORD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have RE-OPENED the PREMISES at 22, Rampart Row, lately occupied by the well-known Firm of ROGERS & Co., where they intend to carry on business as PHARMACEUTICAL, DISPENSING, and FAMILY CHEMISTS.

The Shop has been entirely refitted, and the greatest care taken in selecting Drugs and Chemicals of the very best quality.

Mr. Bedford, the Manager, hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain the confidence and patronage of the Public. He has had much practical experience as an Assistant in some of the leading Establishments in London, and has subsequently endeavoured, by a course of study at the College of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, to obtain a thorough knowledge of his business.

All PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES will be dispensed under the most scrupulous attention of the Manager, and no Chemical will be used but that manufactured according to the most select and approved formula given in the Pharmacopœia of the different Colleges, and all Drugs compounded at this Establishment will be found to possess those essential properties upon which their active principles depend.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes.
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

CORN FLOUR.

		Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. as.
Brown and Polson's	per lb.	0 14	1 0
Kingsford's Oswego	per lb.	0 14	1 0

FRESH BY EVERY MAIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHEESE.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Finest Double Gloster, mild and delicate, from 26 to 30 lbs. each per lb......	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. on cut......	1 2	1 4
Berkeley, Cheddar, and North Wilts from 7 to 10 lbs. each, per lb......	1 1	1 3
Stilton, from 12 to 16 lbs. each, per lb......	1 4	1 8
Pine, from 5 to 6 lbs. each, per lb......	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ORANGE QUININE WINE,

is a light and elegant tonic; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal; a most agreeable vehicle for the administration of COD LIVER OIL, (assisting its assimilation); or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Pint Bottles each	1 0	1 4
Quart Bottles each......	2 0	2 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HENRY WHITE & Co.'s

Celebrated

LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,

the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Quarts per dozen	6 8	7 0
Pints "	4 0	4 4

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Extensively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash. Rs. 3-8 Credit. Rs. 4-0

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

DATURA TATULA,

A SPECIFIC FOR ASTHMA.

By immediate contact with the air cells and passages, the fumes of this plant give instant relief.

"I am inclined to believe it is a remedy of great efficacy in cases of Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis, and worthy the attention of our profession."—Paper by Dr. M'VEAGH, Dublin Journal, Medical Science.

"I consider it a remedy of great power and usefulness."—Dr. W. BARKER on Diseases of the Respiratory Passages and Lungs.

"The fumes cause no nausea, so that the most delicate lady may use the remedy. I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—Letter from General Alexander.

Cash Rs. 2 8. Credit Rs. 3 0.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Arrowroot, finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb., each...	1 12	2 0
Arrowroot, Speed's Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each...	1 8	1 12
Arrowroot, finest West Indian, in tins of 1 lb., each.	1 8	1 12
Barley, fine Pearl, in bottles or tins of 2 lbs., each...	0 14	1 0
Barley, Robinson's Patent Prepared, in tins of 1 lb., each	1 1	1 4
Cocoa, Epps', 1 lb. or 2 lb. tins, per lb......	1 4	1 8
Cocoa, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, each	0 12	0 14
Chocolate, and Milk Paste, Moore's, ½ lb. tins, p. doz.	9 0	10 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets, each.	0 14	1 0
Corn Flour, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. tins, each...	1 1	1 4
Corn, Aswego, 1 lb. packets, each	0 14	1 0
Gelatine, Morson's, 2 oz. packets, each......	0 12	0 14
Gelatine, Nelson's Opaque, 2 oz. packets, each......	0 14	1 0
Groats, Robinson's Patent Prepared, 1 lb. tins, each.	1 4	1 4
Hard's Infant's Food, per packet	0 14	1 0
Hassall's Flours of Meats, per case	1 2	1 0
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut, per ounce......	1 2	1 4
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Pint bottles, each......	1 8	1 12
Jellies, Calf's Foot, Imperial Quart Bottles, each...	2 8	2 12
Liebig's Extract of Meat (Extract Carnis) 1 oz. or 2 oz. bottles, per oz......	1 2	1 4
Liebig's Extract of Meat, ¼ lb. or ½ lb. jars, per lb.	16 0	17 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat, 1 lb. jars, per lb......	15 0	16 8
Liebig's Extract of Meat Biscuits, per tin, each......	1 4	1 8
Liebig's Infant's Food, Savor's, 1 lb. tin, each......	0 14	1 0
Maccaroni, finest Neapolitan, 2 lb. or 4 lb. tins, per lb......	0 14	1 2
Maizena, 1 lb. packets, each......	0 14	1 0
Milk, Condensed Anglo Swiss, per tin, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0
Oatmeal, best Scotch, 2 lb. tin, each......	1 1	1 4
Revalenta Arabica, ½ lb. tin "	0 14	1 0
Do. do. 1 lb. tin "	2 4	2 8
Do. do. 2 lb. tin "	3 8	4 0
Robb's Nursery Biscuit, per tin, each	3 0	3 8
Robb's Nursery Biscuits, Powder, per tin......	1 14	2 2
Robb's Rusks, per tin	4 0	4 8
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. bottles	0 14	1 0
Tapioca, best clean White, 2 lb. bottles	1 4	1 8
Vermicelli, finest, White Neapolitan, 2 lb. or lb. tins, per lb......	0 14	1

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 8	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0

"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; "Punch," 5th Aug., 1865.

HYMET, WHITE; a dry wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0

"White Hymet, although full of body and flavour would suite to a marvel the first course of fish."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.

KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine, with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0

"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine."—"Times," 7th September, 1865.

PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character...	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character...	20 8	23 0

"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour."—R. Druitt, M.D., Report on Wines, 1866.

SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0

"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night."—"London Review," July 22nd, 1865.

SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour...	28 8	32 0

"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.

THERA; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0

"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment."—"Saturday Review," 12th August, 1865.

VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert......	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NESZMELYER; an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character......	22 0	25 0
OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character......	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD; a red Wine possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st proximo, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of Furniture, Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated Ware, a handsome Tea Service, a large quantity of old Copper Utensils, a lot of Teak Planking, Cut Boards, Trestles, &c., &c., and a variety of other articles.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 27th January, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

3 Cases Chintz.
4 do. Assorted Colour Muslin.
3 do. Woollen Cloth.
4 do. Linen Handkerchiefs.
3 do. Dyed Cambric.
4 do. Toys, Hardwares, Cutlery, &c.
2 do. Flower Vases.
2 do. Musical Cigar-holders and Liquor Cabinets.
1 do. Pictures.
3 do. Patent Calf Skin.
2 do. Porcelain Wares, containing Toilet Sets and Flower Pots.
4 do. Gentlemen's Japan and Kid Boots.
3 do. Varnish.
10 do. Ruby Champagne.

On account of underwriters—

D P—W—13-29—2 Bales Twist, No. 30 Water.

On account and risk of Abba Khaluckdina, by order of Hajee Meetha Cassum—

3 Cases Cochineal.

On account of the underwriter—

3 Bales Navy Canvas.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A beautiful assortment of Cashmere and Umritsur Goods of fine texture and superb workmanship, suitable for presents to send to Europe, consisting of Shawls, Ladies' and Children's Caps, Polka Jackets, Gentlemen's Coats and Waistcoats, &c. &c.

The above are for sale at cost price.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,

NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, on Saturday next, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., a variety of sundry goods, viz.:—

A case of Oilpaintings, one case of Dram bottles, 50 boxes of fancy and toilet Soaps, a case of fancy Goods, Toys, Brooches, Belts, Battledores, Walkingsticks, Rattles, gilt Watch Chains, Concertinas, gilt and plated Cards, porcelain and gilt Stands, Hoops, one double light plated Hanging Argand Lamps, spare Chimnies, Globes and Wicks for Kerosine Oil Lamps.

Also, Carved Furniture, comprising conversation and reclining Couches, Easy, Prediéu, and Arm Chairs, carved Blackwood Benches, a Swing, Mahogany Couches, Sofa and Dressing Tables, Toilet Glasses, China Teacaddy Box, plated 3 lights Hanging Argand Lamps, Wallshades, Globe Lamps, Pictures in frames, English 8-Day Clock, Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Press with plate glass-door, Cupboards, &c. &c.

A quantity of Grey Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dhoties, T. Cloths, Domesties, &c.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, To-morrow, Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, at the instruction of the Mortgagee, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, made on the 29th day of November 1865, between Walloo and Khundoo Goonajee, Sinday Barber, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, on the one part, and Bama Peerally bin Bahalooljee, of the same place, Mahomedan Inhabitant, of the other part, on account and at the risk of the said Walloo and Khundoo Goonajee, Sinday Barber, the Mortgagor. All that message, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing upon the Fazundary ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Chinch Bunder 4th Row, registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth, and 37 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Nagoo Ramjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Pooma Khima, and on the south by the house of Khoja Allo Mistry and the house of Parker Widow.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time the lot is purchased.

For conditions of sale and particulars reference may be made to the undersigned at their Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Just landed—

One English-built Brougham with blue satin Lining.

One do. Barouche, with Lamps, Pole, &c., German Shutters.

A nearly-new English-built Hansom, by a first class maker, and a 15 hands Australian Gelding. Price Rs. 1,500.

A fine working Sewing Machine, with fittings, by W. F. Thomas.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer, in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

This Day, Wednesday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of J. Lumsdaine, Esq., the same comprises a set of handsome rich thin stem Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet and Pickle Frames, Elkington's Handsome Vine Pattern Epergne with Plateau, Ditto Salvers 18, 13, 8½ and 10 inches with richly chased Border, Tea and Sugar Pots, Toast Rack, a Mahogany Case containing a set for 12 of best plated Spoons and Forks and Cutlery by Harrison Brothers and Howson, a ditto containing Fish Knives and Forks with Ivory Handles, a ditto ditto Engraved best plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother-o'-Pearl Handles, Table Candlesticks, best seasoned Blackwood Furniture, handsome French polished, and expressly made to order, such as Round Dining Table, a set of Camp ditto in 2 pieces, Scroll Pattern Sideboard and Side Tables, without Arm Chairs, Teapoys, an English Table Cloth Screw Press, Bronze and Gilt Table, Reading and Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular and Pier Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Couches, a three-seated Ottoman, Ebony Pillar Stands for Vases, a handsome Pier Glass in rich gilt Frame, handsome Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, Writing Tables, Whatnot, Clothes Basket, Towel Horses, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built Circular glass fronted light Miniature Brougham by "J. Buchanan."

A Do. ditto Spider Dog Cart (expressly made to order).

A Do. Powerful Grey Arab Brougham.

A Do. Fast-trotting chesnut Do. Horse (quiet in Harness).

Sets of best English Plated Mounted Harness.

An English Grass-cutting Machine.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," &c., at No. 7, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On Monday, the 15th proximo, Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at his abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a splendid Piano by Broadwood and Sons, &c., the property of H. de la Poire Murphy, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Assets of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) at their Rooms, on Monday, the 15th proximo, at 3 P.M., the following:—

The right, title, and interest of the abovementioned Company of and in a number of debts due to the Company by sundry Contributories, the lists of which may be seen on application to the undersigned or at the Office of the Corporation, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle. The claim to be sold amounting to Rs. 1,97,500, or thereabouts.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German-Silver mounted Single Harness.

About 100 casks of Cement for building purposes.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Miniature Brougham by Laurie and Marner.

Bombay, 27th January, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of STOCK in TRADE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 26th inst., sale commencing at noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will resume the sale on the premises, in Rampart Row, lately occupied by Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), a valuable assortment of various Chemicals, Oilmanstores, Perfumery, Show Presses, Bijouterie, &c., consisting of Tart Fruits, Pickles, Jams, Soup Salmon, Hearring, assorted Paste, Biscuits, Tea, &c., Flower Vases, Photographic Frames, Thermometer, Fancy Work Boxes, Albums, Courier Bags, Cigar and Card Cases, Musical Boxes, Bugy Whips, Shower Bath, Magic Lanterns, Bagatelle Tables, Blackwood Show Cases, Cupboard, Counter, assorted Perfumery and Lozenges, Beer and Port Wine in pints and quarts, by Tennent, Bass, Aitkins and Guinness's Brandy, Champagne, Mosselle, &c. &c.

SALE of WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will, this Day, Wednesday, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, about 700 Tons Welsh Hartley Steam Coal, ex "Hannah Law," and the remainder of the cargo of the said Vessel still on board, viz., about 1,200 Tons, in all about 1887 Tons as per conditions of sale to be then produced.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. in cash to be paid at the time of sale and the balance before delivery.

Intending purchasers are requested to examine the Coal on board the Ship, as no objections whatever can be received after sale.

The Coals on board to be removed by the purchaser at the rate of not less than 100 Tons per day.

SALE of CONTRACTORS' PLANT, TOOLS, &c.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of Messrs. Drurey and Goode, Contractors, Parell Road, a large quantity of Contractors' Plant, Tools, &c., consisting of Crow Bars, Chain, Crab Winches, Derricks, Saw Tables, Sheer Legs, Taps and Dies, Augers, Locks, Carpenters' Tools, Lorry Wheels, Points and Crossing Bullock Carts, Iron Blocks, Adges, Pine Spars, some very handsome Monuments in blue stone, Portland and Bath, some Slab Stones, a large quantity of Teak Scantling, and a variety of useful articles.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Peter de Vas—

A double Cylinder Portable Engine, 12 Horse-power, by Telford Sharp, and Farrar.

N.B.—The property is on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

The Property of an Officer proceeding to England.

A Chesnut Arab Charger, very high-caste, very handsome, and carries a Lady. Height 14-2.

A Bay Arab Charger, carries a Lady. Height 15.

A Black Arab Saddle Horse, goes in single and double Harness. Height 14-3.

N.B.—Can be seen at two hours' previous notice.

An English BROUGHAM and pair of fast-trotting Grey Horses, can be seen at 2 hours' previous notice.

A large black Australian Horse up to any weight, was formerly used as a Charger, has been recently broken into Harness, believed to be the fastest trotter in Bombay.

A Chesnut Arab recently landed. 14-2, very handsome and an excellent mover, well-up to twelve stone.

Bombay, 27th January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Stomach and Bowel Complaints.—The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, and liver complaints can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer who has ever tried them will deny their supreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve—generally cure.

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AGENTS—LONDON, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.